Farewell address

Illinois Daily State Journal.

BAILHACHE & BAKER. SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 12, 1861. VOL. XIII.—NO. 206.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EUGENE L. GROSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW Springfield, Illinois. Office, North side square adjoining Telegraph office. march7

JAMES C. CONKLING, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Office over G. W. Chatterton's jewelry store, Springfield, Illinois.

WM. J. CONKLING, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Office South side Public Square, Springfield, Illinois. jan1-dtf

MILTON HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Springfield, Illinois. Office East Side of the Square, over Corneau & Diller. dec10

N. M. BROADWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Office North Side of the Square, over Ayres' store. jan1

C. S. ZANE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,—OFFICE [illegible] Lindsay's store, Springfield, Illinois. apr27

BUCKNER & BARRETT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, St. Louis, Mo. Office 59 1-2 Chestnut street. dec3dly

DR. B. B. LLOYD, SURGEON DENTIST. Office over Elkin & Davis' Store, West side of the Square. jan1-dly

DR. A. W. FRENCH, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office over Bunn's Bank, Southwest corner of the Square, Springfield, Illinois. Jan21

LINCOLN & HERNDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, will practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery in this State.—Springfield, Illinois. aug5

R. F. RUTH, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, South Side Public Square, Springfield, Illinois. feb4tf

MATHENY & SHUTT, ATTORNEYS AND Counselors at Law. Office back of Matheny & Hurst's store, South Side Public Square, Springfield, Illinois. dec6dly

C. FERD. KUECHLER, M. D., HOMŒPATHIC Physician. Office and residence on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th. Will give prompt attention to city and country practice. nov15dtf

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.—WM. J. CONKLING, Springfield, Illinois, will purchase and sell every description of real estate, pay taxes, make collections and obtain pensions, &c. jan29-ltf.

JOSIAH FRANCIS, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Office in Journal Buildings, where he can be found, and will attend to all business connected with his office. july17

DR. T. S. HENING HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to his residence, south-east corner of Seventh and Monroe street, opposite the new Catholic Church, where he will promptly attend professional calls both in the country and city. nov15dawém

DR. F. A. LATHROP, HOMŒOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, (successor to Dr. Adams,) has removed his office and residence to Sixth street, near the corner of Monroe, and four doors south of the Post-Office. mar24wtf

J. & J. W. BUNN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, Wines, Liquors, Nails, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Queensware and Glassware. Also, agents for the New York and Canton Tea Company, Springfield, Ill. dec8, 1853

DR. ALBERT H. TRAPP, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A PHYSICIAN to the citizens of Springfield. He will be found at his residence on Washington street, North side, between Tenth and Eleventh street. mar17dly

T. & J. W. MOFFETT, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors at Law, Springfield, Illinois.—Office over Hawley & Co.'s store. They will attend to all business intrusted to them professionally, and also to buying and selling real estate, paying taxes, collecting debts, &c. dec5d&w

DR. ALEX. POLLOCK, HOMŒOPATHIST Office on the South side of the square, over T. S. Little's Clothing Store. Both city and country practice will receive prompt attention. apr15-dawly

BARBER SHOP—THE UNDERSIGNED has opened the finest Barber Shop in the city, over the store of Canedy & Johnston, west side of Public Square, where I invite all who wish polite attention to give me a call. dec9dly JOHN GUBITZ.

R. H. SNAPE, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, Monroe street, near Sixth, on premises of O. Lewis, carriage maker. Bells hung and repaired. Silver Plating of every description, Door Plates, Knobs and Bell Pulls, made to order. nov17dly

DR. LATHAM, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Biddle, office on Sixth street, opposite the Post Office.

In point of beauty and perfection, my work shall not be surpassed. My prices will positively be low. dec14dly

S. M. CULLOM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office South Side of the Square, over the store of E. B. Hawley & Co., in Springfield. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him in the Circuit and District Courts for Illinois, and in the Circuit Courts of Sangamon, Logan and other counties. feb15

STUART, EDWARDS & BROWN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on the corner of Fifth and Adams streets, over J. Bunn's Bank, Springfield, Illinois.
JOHN T. STUART, BEN. S. EDWARDS, CHAS. C. BROWN. aug5dtf

HENRY RESTOR, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, will furnish Plans and Specifications for public and private buildings. Particular attention paid to warming and ventilating, with the most approved systems. Terms reasonable. Rooms No. 9 and 10, opposite the post office, or P. O. box 2744, St. Louis, Mo. oct 21-dly

DOCT. S. BABCOCK—DENTIST Having permanently located in Springfield, has taken rooms over Geo. W. Chatterton's Jewelry Store, and furnished them neatly for the reception of ladies and gentlemen.

Dr. Babcock's long experience (over sixteen years) in his profession, enables him with the utmost confidence to ensure those desiring operations in his profession, the best of satisfaction. Teeth filled in a superior manner, with pure Gold, thereby preserving them for life. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, or otherwise in a manner not to be surpassed. Great pains will be taken in restoring the natural expression and original contour of the face, rendering the articulation perfect and easy, and highly useful in masticating food.

Treatment of children's teeth in difficult Dentition operations for diseased gums, ulcers and tumors of the mouth.

Charges made for services rendered: promising patients any bad effects to benefit them. dec6-dlyr.

NOTICES.

A CARD.—DR. CHARLES E. BOWERS, DENTIST—Respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield and vicinity that his office is now fitted up at the residence of his father, South side of Monroe Street, opposite the new Catholic Church, where he will be found ready to minister to the relief of all persons in need of his professional services.

Teeth extracted without pain.

Cleaning, filling, &c., done in the most approved manner.

Full and partial sets of teeth inserted on atmospheric and other principles most convenient for comfort.

Dr. B.'s preparation for the immediate cure of tooth-ache is found unfailing and magical in its effects.

Oct. 13-dly.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SANGAMO INSURANCE COMPANY: You are hereby required to pay over to the Sangamo Insurance Company an additional installment of twenty-five per cent. upon the amount of the capital stock of said Company on or before the first day of January, 1860.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN W. WHIPP, Secretary.

Springfield, July 19, 1859.

HOTELS.

VARNEY'S HOTEL, Decatur, Illinois. (Formerly Ogleby House.)

I have purchased the above property and changed its external and internal appearance. It has been made new, and FITTED UP WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

With fourteen years experience as a caterer to the public taste, I am enabled to guarantee satisfaction to the most fastidious. Free buss and baggage wagon will be found at all trains. oct23-dtf A. H. VARNEY.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—CORNER OF FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. JAMES W. STONSLER, Proprietor.

Free Buss to and from all trains. sel9dtf

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN ENDless variety, just received at LE CLAIRE'S China, Glass and Queensware Cash Store, East side Square, under Cook's Hall. December 15th, 1860. tef

W. D. WARD HAS REMOVED HIS JEWELRY STORE TO P. C. CANEDY'S DRUG STORE, WEST SIDE OF THE SQUARE. jan 8-dtf.

DANCING SCHOOL.—The next term of Mr. Wedgwood's Dancing School will commence on MONDAY EVENING, 21st INST.

First three lessons will be given on Monday, 21st, Wednesday, 23d, and Saturday, 26th inst.

Those wishing to acquire the latest styles of plain and fancy dancing will do well to attend.

TUITION—GENTS, $5; LADIES FREE.

Jan. 19, 1861.—dtf.

A CARD.

I have on hand, and am constantly receiving a large stock of

ALE AND PORTER,

from various breweries, which I offer to the trade and to the public at such prices that I can make it an inducement for them to trade with me. Come and try.

Philadelphia Ale in barrels.
Pittsburg " barrels and half barrels.
Dayton " " " "
Chicago " " " "
XX & XXX " " " "
Porter in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Bottled Ale of all kinds.
Scotch Ale and London Porter.
Bottled Ale packed and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to keep.
I have also a large and selected assortment of

IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,

which I have bought at head-quarters, and can offer them at reasonable prices and warrant them genuine. Families supplied with bottled ale and porter.
J. H. FISHER, Jr., Brewer's Agent.
Depot opposite the Journal buildings. Terms cash.
Springfield, Jan. 19. [Register copy 43mo

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT.—Fine Genitan and other kinds of Apples, Dried Blackberries, very fine, Dried Currants, very fine, Fine Layer Raisins, Just received at my grocery store and for sale cheap. nov29 S. B. FISHER.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois.

The name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is Fifteen Hundred Thousand Dollars, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par value.	Market Value.
Real estate unincumbered		$59,606 37
Money due the company secured by mortgage		267 15
Cash in hand and in bank		191,732 21
Cash in the hands of agents and in transit		162,946 06
Mortgage bonds 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage bonds 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	35,000	35,000 00
Rochester city bonds 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn city bonds 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,632 50
Hartford city bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	50,000 00
Jersey City bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukie city bonds, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York city bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest	50,000	51,510 00
United States stock, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest	205,000	212,162 50
Kentucky state stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	10,000	10,400 00
Tennessee state stocks, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	27,500 00
New York state stocks, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Missouri state stocks, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	21,750 00
Ohio state stocks, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	75,000	77,750 00
Michigan state stocks, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	24,000	24,057 50
Indiana state stocks, 2½ per cent, semi-annual interest	60,000	37,200 00
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co. stock	50,000	62,500 00
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Co. stock	25,000	20,500 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. stock	10,700	11,850 00
50 shares Connecticut River Co. stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank stock, Waterbury, Conn	5,000	5,250 00
50 shares Stafford Bank stock, Stafford Springs, Conn	5,000	5,250 00
36 shares Eagle Bank stock, Providence, R. I	1,800	1,874 00
200 shares Revere Bank stock, Boston, Mass	20,000	20,900 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank stock, Boston, Mass	10,000	10,500 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri stock, St. Louis, Mo	20,000	21,000 00
100 shares Merchants' Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo	10,000	10,500 00
200 shares Mechanics' Bank stock, St. Louis, Mo	20,000	20,000 00
400 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank stock, Philadelphia, Penn	20,000	22,400 00
117 shares Ætna Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	11,700	12,301 00
100 shares Bank of Hartford County, stock, Hartford, Conn	5,000	5,000 00
10 shares Charter Oak Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	10,000	10,500 00
200 shares City Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	20,000	23,000 00
300 shares Exchange Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	15,000	15,600 00
400 shares Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	40,000	46,000 00
500 shares Hartford Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	50,000	70,000 00
100 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	10,000	10,000 00
200 shares Phoenix Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	20,000	30,000 00
250 shares State Bank stock, Hartford, Conn	25,000	30,440 00
150 shares Connecticut River Banking Co. stock, Hartford, Conn	7,500	9,750 00
400 shares American Exchange Bank stock, New York city	40,000	40,000 00
500 shares Bank of America stock, New York city	50,000	53,000 00
200 shares Broadway Bank stock, New York city	20,000	25,000 00
200 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank stock, New York city	20,000	24,000 00
100 shares City Bank stock, New York city	10,000	12,600 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth stock, New York city	10,000	10,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce stock, New York city	20,000	20,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank stock, New York city	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank stock, New York city	20,000	23,000 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank stock, New York city	10,000	12,500 00
200 shares Market Bank stock, New York city	20,000	20,400 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank stock, New York city	30,000	36,000 00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank stock, New York city	10,000	10,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank stock, New York city	40,000	45,000 00
820 shares Merchants' Bank stock, New York city	41,000	42,570 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank stock, New York city	20,000	24,400 00
400 shares Nassau Bank stock, New York city	20,000	20,000 00
200 shares North River Bank stock, New York city	10,000	10,000 00
300 shares Bank of New York stock, New York city	30,000	30,900 00
200 shares Bank of North America stock, New York city	20,000	21,600 00
100 shares Ocean Bank stock, New York city	20,000	19,500 00
400 shares Peoples' Bank stock, New York city	10,000	10,100 00
500 shares Phoenix Bank stock, New York city	10,000	10,600 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic stock, New York city	20,000	25,000 00
200 shares Union Bank stock, New York city	20,000	20,600 00
150 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company stock, New York city	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Company stock, New York city	10,000	12,500 00
Bills receivable		11,446 33
Miscellaneous items		6,859 39
		$2,265,175 22

NOTE.—As our investments are held *for income*, and not for sale, we estimate at *fair values*, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors	none.
Losses adjusted and due	none.
Losses adjusted and not due	12,458 11
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs, contested, or trusteed	172,235 47

All other claims are small, for printing, &c.

Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village, or block, varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the means of arresting fires.

Hartford, January 1st, 1861.
E. G. RIPLEY, President.
THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss. Hartford, Jan. 1, 1861.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

ORIGINAL.

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1861.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, Jan. 12, 1861.

Whereas, the Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1851, and whereas said company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument under seal by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing Henry C. Latham and Lucius Chapman, of Springfield, its agents for the transaction of the business of said company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for, and on behalf of said company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions aforesaid, I Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Henry C. Latham and Lucius Chapman are authorized as agents for the said company to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered to do so by said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1861.
[SEAL.] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
jan30-dlm

HOME INSURANCE.

THE UNION INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.

Cash Capital, ... $200,000.

OFFICE—EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, S. W. Corner of Clark and Lake Streets, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD,
Vice President—VAN H. HIGGINS,
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON,
Treasurer—F. A. HOFFMANN.

Directors.

BENJ. LOMBARD, of Chicago, late of Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Ill.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage Bros. & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers, Chicago.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Pierce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Genl. Agent Union Ins. and Trust Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat Grower's Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
A. J. ALLEN, Agent, Springfield.
Office on North side Square, in the office with S. L. Gross.

Daily State Journal.

THE MAILS.

Post-Office Regulations.

Office Opens at 7:30 A. M. and Closes at 7:30 P. M.

MAILS BY RAILROAD.

MAILS ARRIVE FROM		CLOSE FOR	
North at	4:58 A. M.	West	5:00 P. M.
South	11:25 A. M.	North	10:25 A. M.
East	5:50 P. M.	South	5:00 P. M.
West	6:05 P. M.	East	5:00 P. M.
North	5:53 P. M.		

HACK MAILS.

ARRIVE FROM—Petersburg at 2 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Havana at 2 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Taylorville at 6 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Richland etc., at 6 P. M. Mondays and Fridays; from Paunee at 6 P. M. Saturdays.

CLOSE FOR—Petersburg at 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; for Havana at 8 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; for Taylorville at 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; for Richland, etc., at 8 P. M. Mondays and Fridays; for Paunee at 8 P. M. Wednesdays.
M. LINDSAY Post Master.

POETRY.

The Way St. Patrick Came to be Born on the 17th.

The first faction fight in old Ireland, they say,
Was all on account of St. Patrick's birth day;
It's somewhere 'bout midnight, without any doubt,
And certain it is that it made a great rout.

On the eighth day of March, as some people say,
St. Patrick at midnight he first saw the day;
While others assert 'twas the ninth he was born—
'T was all a mistake between midnight and morn.

Some blamed the baby and some blamed the clock,
Some blamed the doctor and some the crowing cock;
With all these cross-questions sure no one could know
Whether the babe was too fast or the clock was too slow.

Some fought for the eight, for the ninth more would die;
He who would not see right they would blacken his eye.
At length those two factions so positive grew,
They both had a birth-day, so Pat he has two.

Till Father Mulcahy, who showed them their sins,
Said "None could have two birth-days but as twins,
And, boys, don't be fighting for eight or for nine—
Don't be always divided, but sometimes combine.

"Combine eight with nine, seventeen is the mark:
Let that be the birth-day." "Amen!" said the clerk;
So they all got tilled drunk, which completed their bliss,
And they kept up the practice from that day to this.

Variety.

—A dispute about precedence once happened between a bishop and a judge; after some altercation, the latter thought he would quite confound his opponent by quoting the following language;

"For on these hang all the law and the prophets."

"Do you not see," said the lawyer, in triumph, "that even in this passage of scripture we are mentioned first."

"I grant you," said the bishop, "you hang first."

—A cute fellow was once asked what inference he could draw from the text of Job:—"And the asses snuffed up the east wind."

"Well," he replied, "the only inference that I can draw is this, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

THE JERSEY SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following is an exact copy of a printed notice which is at present posted in a Jersey stage:

"Lost—a calf red. He had a white spot on one of his behind legs. He was a she calf.—I will give three dollars to everybody what will bring him home."

—The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head.

—Some sensible chap says, truly, that a person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself along.

—The greatest coward may avoid shaking in his boots by wearing shoes or going barefooted.

—A crooked gentleman on his arrival at Bath was asked by another what place he had travelled from?

"I came straight from London," replied he.

"Did you so?" asked the other. "Then you must have been terribly warped by the way!"

—Seneca says that love is a disease. It seems sometimes to be a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.

—Why is the present Lord Mayor of London smaller than Tom Thumb? Because he is only one Cubit (18 inches), whereas Tom Thumb was 25 inches.

A young apprentice to the shoemaking business asked his master what answer he should make the oft repeated question: "Does your master warrant his shoes?" "Answer, Thomas," said the master, "that I warrant them to prove good; and if they don't, I'll make them good for nothing."

"Why didn't you jump off?" some one asked Pat, after he had narrowly escaped with his life from a horse which had run away with him.—"Arrah, by jabers, and wasn't it as much as I could do to stay on?"

An editor tried for libel, got off by proving he was so notorious a liar that nobody believed anything he said, and therefore no injury was done to the plaintiff.

"What makes you have the bar in the centre—why not on the side of the boat?" asked a passenger of the bar keeper on a steamboat.

"Well, we would, but you see it won't do to have all the passengers on one side of the boat."

The two most famous instances of telegraphic wit, are Lord Clyde's dispatch, after his successful siege, "I am in *luck now* (Lucknow) and Sir Charles Napier's dispatch of "Peccavi; *I have sinned*," (Scinde.)

A very obliging person is the boarding house keeper who advertises in the *Herald*—"Single gentlemen furnished with pleasant rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives."

If a ship is of the feminine gender, why are not fighting vessels called woman-of-war, instead of men-of-war?

Feminine headache—a ficticious disease, by which women seek to conceal their heartache.

Hoops are compared to obstinate persons because they stand out about trifles.

A hunter bags his game. A coquette sacks hers.

Why is a rooster on the fence like a cent? Because it has a head on one side and a tail on the other.

—"Johnny, how many seasons are there?" "Six: spring, summer, autumn, winter, opera seasons and 'Thompson's Seasons.'"

—Rhyming lovers generally woo their sweethearts in such wretched verse, that it is no wonder so many of them are jilted.

—It was wittily, but somewhat ungallantly said that a woman is the very reverse of her mirror—the one reflects without talking, the other talks without reflecting.

—"Will you marry me, Miss?" "Sir, you know very well I have often declared I would never marry." "Oh, yes; If I hadn't known it I shouldn't have asked you."

"Why is it, husband, that whenever we send for a pound of tea or coffee to the grocer, it falls an ounce short?" "Oh, it's just a *weigh* he has."

—A husband telegraphed to his wife: "What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" The answer came: "Buck wheat cake and the measles."

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—There is no pleasure that I have ever experienced, like a child's midsummer holiday; the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go up to the brook, and take our dinner with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout and one little shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, with plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure or grief after fourteen, as he does before, unless in some cases in his first lovemaking, when the sensation is new to him.—*Kingsly.*

DEFERRED DEBATE.

HOUSE.

Friday, Feb. 1.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. JARROT, not are, presented report from the committee on federal relations, the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Although the people of the State of Illinois do not desire any change in our federal constitution, yet as several of our sister States have indicated that they deem it necessary that some amendment should be made thereto, and

Whereas, In and by the fifth article of the constitution of the United States, provision is made for proposing amendments to that instrument, either by congress or by a convention, and

Whereas, The desire has been expressed in various parts of the United States for a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution, therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly, &c., That if application shall be made to congress, by any of the states deeming themselves aggrieved, to call a convention in accordance with the constitutional provision aforesaid, to propose amendments to the constitution of these United States, that the legislature of the state of Illinois will and does hereby concur in making such application.

Resolved, That until the people of these United States shall otherwise direct, the present federal Union must be preserved as it is, and the present constitution and laws must be administered as they are; and to blend, in conformity with that constitution and the laws, the whole resources of the state of Illinois are hereby pledged to the federal authorities.

Resolved, That copies of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to each of our representatives and senators in congress, and to the executive of the several states.

Mr. JARROT. I desire to make a motion to change our rule of debate; several gentlemen have signified me to offer a proposition and I have thought it preferable to offer it before the gentleman from Massac, [illegible] has risen, or any one else commences speaking so as not to leave the appearance of partiality. I move to restrict each member, during the consideration of the resolutions, to five minutes.

Mr. GREEN. [illegible] desire to discuss at length the question before the House to-night, but, it does seem to me as smacking a little of strangeness, that while we may discuss matters of minor importance, and of but little moment, as compared with this, which of all others is the most important brought before us, we are to be restricted to five minutes debate. My speeches are always short, but, there are several gentlemen here capable of showing, at large, that the course proposed by these resolutions is not the best. Therefore I shall oppose the proposition of the gentleman.

I gave way merely to permit the gentleman to state his motion, and understand he will not claim the floor. I also to offer an amendment.

Mr. JARROT. For fear it might be supposed that this was a party move, agreed upon by this side of the House, I wish to say that I made the motion at the request of gentlemen from the other side of the House.

Mr. GREEN. I would not intimate that party motives actuated the gentleman. I would scorn to attribute to him, or any other gentleman, such motives, when the consideration of his resolutions involve matters of such deep interest to the State and nation.

I now offer an amendment to strike out the first two resolutions and insert:

First, That we hereby apply to Congress to call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States in pursuance of the provisions of the 5th article of said constitution.

Resolved, second, that the governor of this State is requested to communicate the foregoing resolution without delay to the President of the United States, with the request that he immediately place the same before Congress.

The rule limiting debate being submitted, by consent, was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. I am sorry to believe sir, that there is in the State of Illinois one citizen who desires, for one moment, that there should be a line torn from, or one word added to that instrument which has [illegible] so long. In the Constitution of the United States I see all that is required for an American citizen. In its violation, whether it be by the form of law in a convention, or, whether it be by the violence of faction, I see danger to all. Sir, did I believe that such a sentiment as that of the amendment pervaded the State of Illinois, I should see, in the future, no safety to any of us.— It seems to me that the gentleman from Massac, (Green) offers this amendment rather as an experiment than as a declaration of the feelings of his constituents. If, however, that amendment is offered in seriousness, I hope that the gentleman who represents the side of which I recognize him a prominent member and leader, will, to-night, back up that resolution by presenting to this House and to the State, the reasons why he and his friends desire the Constitution of the United States amended.

Mr. GREEN. I wish to ask if they can do it in five minutes?

Mr. CHURCH. In reply to the gentleman I would say, very much may be said in five minutes. I have already said more than I expected to say to-night. I came here to vote not to let fly several eagles before the country. I have no ambition in that direction. This afternoon, during the consideration of a very important measure which was pending before the House, the gentleman from Massac [illegible] rose in his place, and proposed that the consideration of that measure be postponed for the purpose of coming in here this evening and saving the Union. If such haste as that is necessary, I think it is equally necessary we should curtail our speeches and make them as short as possible.

The first proposition made by the gentleman to-night is a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States. I, sir, can say in five minutes—in one minute—nay, by one silent vote, all my sentiments and feelings upon that question, which is one emphatic "No," never! never! That sacred instrument has preserved us. I have yet confidence in it; it may not be able yet to encircle the whole of us. It may be that those few States who have each torn a stripe from our banner, may remain where they are; it may be that South Carolina, that commenced with tearing out one stripe, and striking out one star, will [illegible] the rattle snake flag, may [illegible]. I believe that her present progress in [illegible] it will, it seems as though, at a time not far distant, her proper insignia will be raised—that is the red flag of piracy, that bears upon its surface the death's head and cross bones. Then things will look as they are, and we shall see them as they are, calling them by their right names. I believe this instrument will preserve all loyal States, and we need no amendment. Whatever amendment I vote for, I do it, believing it will result in no amendment to the constitution.

When this constitution is amended, I fear that with its amendment ceases our hope for the perpetuity of free government.

"—Put out the light, and then put out the light."

Put out the light of the constitution under which we have lived and grown in prosperity to a position unparalleled in the world's history, and you will extinguish the light of liberty which has guided our footsteps in our onward and upward career.

Mr. BROADWELL. I offer as an amendment to the amendment to insert after the word "that," in the first resolution, the following "with a view to settle our present national difficulties."

Mr. GREEN. I accept that as a part of my amendment. The gentleman from McHenry (Church) who stands forward to-night, in his full strength and vigor, not merely as a prominent member of his party, but as the recognized and ordained leader of that party has spoken. He has sought to give a partisan turn to this debate, by calling me "the leader" of my party. I have arrogated to myself no such position as he occupies or assigns to me. No such position has been ordained to me. My humble abilities and limited experience do not warrant me in taking that position and the ideas that I may suggest do not authoritatively bind my party. But whenever I see that gentleman rising and hear him sounding the slogan, then I know the clans will rally to the rescue. And to-night,

"Dinna ye hear the slogan?
'Tis "McHenry" and his men."

I claim not the ability which so worthily places him in command of the Republican forces in this House. No one, but myself, is responsible for what I may say. Not so with him; his voice is potent for good or ill; one wave of his hand, or shout of his voice, is a notice never disobeyed. And I regret that so prominent a member as he has dragged into this controversy the spirit of party. I regret that instead of riding like a statesman, as he is, and discussing the most momentous question which has ever been debated in front of the benign countenance of the "Father of his Country," he has descended to party dispute; and if his genial countenance could ever exhibit the appearance of fiendishness, it came forth to-night. He has used the most violent language; I will not say it was vindictive for I would not use such a word toward my friend from McHenry; but his countenance presented the most fiery expression, and his gestures were most fierce. Why should it be thus? Let us now advance toward our brethren of the South with both arms outstretched, with olive branch in each hand, let us say while we believe the Constitution, as our highest federal court has construed it, protects your rights, and while we are willing to abide by that Constitution, yet we see that there is a large section of our country where the people have repudiated and stamped under foot the recognized decision of that court; and under that Constitution, given by that large and dominant section of our country, we fear that our southern brethren may be correct in their fears; and while we are satisfied with the Constitution; while we would prefer to preserve it as our fathers made it; while we are satisfied there can be no better government for us; yet in the same spirit of amity which characterized our forefathers, with that same spirit which animated the father of his country, we are ready, if it need concession, to concede. Let us say to them, if you ask from us that we shall concede some right in order that your rights may be protected, we say, in a spirit of patriotism and fraternal love, we will give it to you—we will yield. I say every Union loving man—I wish I could say every patriot—will be willing to say to the South, "If you demand some concession, you shall have it."

This is not a government which may be dismantled and reconstructed in a day; but when it is gone the brightest hopes of mankind have gone with it. And yet a party in this country is recklessly hesitating to settle the vexed question that threatens to sink our liberties in eternal night. They intend, I trust, to save the Union; but they are bending the bow, I fear, too far. They are sailing the bark that carries all our political hopes too near the rocks. Let them pause before it is too late. But I cannot pursue that part of the subject further—my five minutes will not permit.

If I had time, sir, to take that resolution and discuss it before the House; if I had time to criticize its glaring defects, it would please me much. Let me read you!

"WHEREAS, Although the people of the State of Illinois do not desire any change in our federal Constitution."

I think that an instrument of that character, intended to accomplish any thing for the good of the country, should, at least, have presented itself in language easily to be comprehended and couched in language such as has [illegible] guarded clause as proper. But I have no time to discuss its effects.

The amendments I propose are brief, they are in the form adopted by the States fifty years ago, when it became necessary to amend our Constitution. They are in the form which has been adopted by several of our sister States. They are in the language used by all those States which are willing to come forward to meet in general convention, and if possible amend our constitution so as to save the Union. The amendment is plain and to the point, direct. It simply says we apply to Congress, under the 5th article of the Constitution, to call a convention of the States, to amend the Constitution, while the original resolution is of doubtful meaning, and easily misconstrued.

Sir, if we adopt the amendment which I have offered, what appearance do we present to the nation and to the world?—How cheering to the conservative men of the South will our action be. We say that the State of Illinois—the home of the President elect—the home of that man upon whose shoulders must rest the responsibility, in a fall in its character, of maintaining this Union; that the State of Illinois has sunk party strife beneath patriotism, and proudly responds to her sister States in an effort to save the Union. And if he shall succeed in bringing this Government from the wilderness of doubt which now surrounds it, and shall restore the [illegible] of our Union, Abraham Lincoln will take his place in the niche of fame, by the side of "the father of his country." But if, on the contrary, in consequence of this election, it because of the dogmas of his party, and his own radical antislavery principles, this Government shall tumble into ruin, bringing upon his generation disaster and ruin, deserted fields, deserted homes, posterity will not even do him justice; history will place him in a position below that he should occupy, and name him as the compeer of traitors. But, sir, it would afford me more pleasure than aught else that could happen, if Abraham Lincoln would to-night walk into this Hall and counsel his party friends to adopt a resolution calling a convention.

At the outset of this discussion there was a rule adopted by almost a party vote, restricting the discussion on the amendment to these resolutions to five minutes I see. And the gentleman from McHenry, (Church,) he who can express himself so briefly, so forcibly and yet so powerfully, rising and facetiously asking that gentlemen shall give the reason why some amendment of our Constitution should be urged and adopted. The reasons cannot be told in five minutes. It is so at these. My humble abilities cannot compass the subject in five minutes.

Mr. HACKER. It has been suggested to me that I make a motion to postpone the consideration of the resolutions till Monday night, and make them the special order. I make the motion for the reason that I understand the Committee on Federal Relations is anxious to make another report.

Mr. HURLBUT. I hope that motion will not prevail. I desire to close out both these matters to-night. I hope the House will come to a vote intelligently, directly and distinctly on the resolutions and such amendments as may be offered, and then we can proceed immediately to hear any further report the Committee on Federal Relations may have, and pass upon that.

Mr. BLADES. I voted No on this five minute rule, not because I wanted to make a speech, but because I supposed that there were those here who desired to speak at length upon the resolutions. From the fact that I submitted, some two weeks since, some proposition to this House, and as I intend to vote for the resolutions submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, I deem it due to myself that I should make some explanation of my position.

I shall vote for these resolutions because they are the best that can be obtained, not because they are all I could desire. If, sir, we as a party do not propose to yield anything, or concede anything, or acquiesce in the adoption of any amendments to the Constitution of the United States, why, I ask, should we call, or recommend the calling of a Constitutional Convention? If, on the other hand, we do propose to acquiesce in some amendments to that instrument, I think it preferable, in my humble judgment, that we should designate specifically what amendments we will acquiesce in. Sir, when I remember the life of the man who drew up the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and remember the double construction that was put upon that bill, and that it contained, in the language of the late Senator Benton, a "stump speech, which had been injected into its belly," and which, as the result has demonstrated, has damned the man who drew that bill, I am somewhat fearful about general declarations. I should much prefer that we should determine what concessions, if any we are willing to make; that we shall offer to the country some specific propositions. But, sir, I look upon this proposition before the House as a compromise—as something towards conciliation; and for the life of me I cannot see why the Democratic members of this House cannot vote for it, after offering such a resolution as they have.

The gentleman from Massac (Green) says he does not desire any amendment of the Constitution. I concur with him. I say it is good enough for me and good enough for the country. If that is his position and the position of the people of this State, why not say so in the language of the preamble—that we do not desire any amendment of the Constitution, but are willing to acquiesce in the calling of a convention. The declaration, if application shall be made by States deeming themselves aggrieved, that the Democracy have made in the amendment, is that they desire an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Do they *desire* that? Will any one of them get upon this floor and say he *desires* that? No man in Illinois, I trust in God, desires any such thing, but I would be in favor of an amendment to the Constitution if thereby we do not concede any thing material in principle, and if by some amendment declaratory of our principles, we can disabuse the minds of the Southern people. I see no objection to doing it, if we can accomplish that result. That illustrious leader of the Republican party, Mr. Seward, who it is generally known, will accept the chief position in the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, has expressed his willingness to adopt some amendment to the constitution, not only to guarantee the rights of the South, so far as their conceded rights in slavery is concerned, but to guarantee and protect the rights of the North; for I believe we require guarantees and protection against the improper acquisition of territory by the South, by filibustering raids organized there.

I accept, and shall cheerfully vote for these resolutions, because they go some short step towards exhibiting to our Southern brethren, that although we desire no amendment to the constitution, yet if they deem that they have grievances we are willing to meet with them in a kind and fraternal spirit in a constitutional convention. I consider in voting for these resolutions I do not conflict with the position I have heretofore assumed, although I will say I could and do prefer, if it could be generally acquiesced in, that a national convention should not be called, because I never expect to see the day when there will be that calm deliberation in a national convention that there was when the illustrious father of his country resided over the convention which framed the present constitution of the United States. I expect that none but heated partizans will participate in such a convention. I would prefer that the more safe mode should be taken, that Congress should propose amendments, and that separate action should be had upon them by the States through their Legislatures.

Mr. KEIFER. I am sorry that after this meeting was called for to-night, a meeting which I was in hopes would be conducted with that fraternal feeling which I believe to be so necessary at this time, to allay sectional strife all over the United States, that party language is indulged in. I had no idea that there could be anything like party mentioned in the House to-night, for I believe every man of us felt too deep an interest in the United States and that each of us wished to allay party bitterness to allow us to introduce such questions. But the first thing I heard from my venerable friend from C—k.

Mr. HACKER. McHenry.

Mr. KEIFER. From McHenry (Church) was such remarks as were well calculated to arouse party ambition and envy. I do not propose to attack anybody, nor do I intend to say I believe the South is right, but I must believe from all their history, there are men in the South with common feelings of fraternal love for the North, and I think if those citizens feel themselves aggrieved they have a God given right to revolution, and that no man can hinder them. I believe if my friend from McHenry had felt himself aggrieved to-day in Illinois, if all the state was opposed to him, he would have daring enough to resist them.

Mr. SPEAKER. I think this is no way to get together. I have no idea in the world that any good can come out of this meeting if gentlemen keep up this strife. What does the gentleman propose to do? I hope my friend does not ever calculate to be captain of that vessel he has spoken of, when she is going to start out. Supposing we pass these resolutions with the amendment, or without it, and send our commissioners to Washington City, they are not bound by these resolutions. They will meet their differences there and may come to some compromise or not, but if this feeling is not allayed it is of no use to send commissioners or anything else.

The Constitution has been more than once amended, and it seems to me it may be lawful now to amend it again, and if the instrument need no amendment why appoint and send our commissioners at all.

One gentleman said that our fathers made the Constitution, and he is afraid we cannot agree as they did then. If they did make it it was made by slaveholders. Our fathers were slaveholders, even the father of his country was a slaveholding general. What destroys our chance of Union? Not that we have in the land men who are slaveholders, but nothing but party ambition and the [illegible] party bitterness be allayed we will not fetch into the bosom of Abraham—I mean Abraham Lincoln—one single State. If this strife is tolerated we shall not only not bring the Southern States into the fold, but I am fraid civil war will be brought on, and then I should not be surprised if the legislature would have the capitol over again at Vandalia before two years. Let this thing cease.

Mr. COOK. I desire to say a few words in explanation of the position which I occupy on this question.

As I look upon the face represented on that canvass, (Washington,) I am reminded, sir, that any vote which I may give on the present occasion, affecting in any way the instrument which that great man virtually made, I feel that I should do it with great solemnity, and with great care and consideration. Hence, sir, I feel inclined to-night to say that I must vote against any proposition which indorses, at the present time, a change in the Constitution of the United States. Why need we do it, sir? When that Constitution was perfected, the union of these States was perfected; under it, they have been united and prosperous; all we have to do, sir, is to maintain that instrument in its purity, and our Union is perfectly prosperous and safe.

Is not that true, sir? Then, why, I ask, at the present time shall we propose to amend that sacred instrument under which we have lived so happily, and grown honorable and wealthy? Why depart from that instrument which has bestowed upon us all these numberless blessings. I have a reason to offer why I am opposed to amending that instrument at this time. You, sir, and all of us know that public sentiment at this time does not possess the proper equilibrium—we are not really in a proper temper to enter upon a work of that kind, and if a convention should be called, or if the States should be called upon at this time, we could not get even the conservative element in the country to effect a proper change. I feel that the Constitution is good enough for me; I think it is good enough for us all.

One gentleman over the way (Keifer) remarked the Constitution was made by slaveholders. I have no objection to it on that account. I have but to say, in reply to that, if it was considered good enough for slaveholders, why now is it not sufficiently good for them? It seems that the slaveholders have charged Washington and those who acted with him, were slaveholders, and they made that instrument, and said it was good enough for them. Now if the men who are engaged in that business in 1860, desire to change that instrument, in that direction, does it not prove that they are claiming for that institution what "the father of his country" would not give, and he a slaveholder, at that? I make this appeal and this declaration as conscientiously as ever I uttered a sentiment in my life. I feel, to-night, even oppressed with the responsibility which may attach to the votes we may give, and while I would open, not only both ears, but my heart, to give a fair and proper consideration to the requests of our sister States, under and within that instrument I am utterly opposed to amending it.

Mr. KEIFER. If the gentleman will allow me, I will state that I do not wish to be understood as saying the constitution is not good enough.

Mr. COOK. As the gentleman has admitted then, that the constitution is good enough for him and his friends, why not stand by it as it is, and when a sufficient number of States have declared it is not good enough for them—

Mr GREEN. I understood the gentleman to quote me as saying the constitution needed no amendment. I said the constitution as the highest federal court construed it, is good enough.

Mr. COOK. All I have to say is, if we think the constitution is good enough as it is, then of course we are opposed to its being amended, but if a sufficient number of States think it is not good enough, and they are the States to apply for a convention, and no those States who feel that it is. (Applause, quickly subdued.)

Mr. ARCHER. I had indulged the hope, sir, that when this House adjourned to meet at seven o'clock this evening, upon a question of so much importance as the one now before the House, that peace and harmony would have prevailed on both sides of this chamber in the discussion of that question. I regretted very much when the resolutions were first read at the clerk's desk, knowing as they did principles which must be exerted for the weal or woe of the country, that discussion upon those questions should have been limited to the short space of five minutes. Sir, during the session of this legislature, bills which involve only money interests and other bills of a like character, when viewed with this, of a wholly unimportant character, have been printed and laid upon the tables of members that they might line by line and section by section examine their provisions, yes, when resolutions involving the fate of this republic are presented and read at the clerk's desk for the first time in the hearing of many members, we are called upon under the [illegible] and says to record our votes for or against the propositions. Upon one single reading of the propositions coming from the honorable chairman of the committee, who reported the resolutions we are told we should be restricted to the short period of five minutes. Why is it in the State of Illinois, a bill to charter an insurance company, nay, a bill perhaps to tax dogs is considered as of more importance, in a legislative point of view than resolutions pregnant with weal or woe to this country? I cannot see.

I am in favor, sir, of pouring oil upon the troubled waters. I came here with other good feeling to-and every member of this House. This is no time to indulge in crimination and recrimination, this is no time to indulge in passion or in temper. God knows we have seen the bad effects of party strife in this country and although I have been, always, a party man I arrow myself here, to-night, upon this floor, ready to yield to any measure, let it come from whatsoever quarter it may, that may look to the salvation of the country that I love and the perpetuity of the Union in which my children, as well as yours are vitally interested.

I cannot, in the brief time that is afforded us to examine into these propositions, decide upon the merits of these resolutions, I cannot do so with propriety. I am duly impressed with the importance of the vote to be cast this evening, and I appeal to gentlemen on the other side of the hall—to all gentlemen who hear me and have a right to vote for the motion which I shall make, at least to afford us an opportunity to examine these resolutions that are offered. The honorable gentleman from McHenry (Church), whom I respect so highly because of his exalted talent and patriotism, seems to see consequences in the amendment of the gentleman from Massac, which I honestly tell him I fail to discover, and although we may take the position that so far as our rights are concerned, that we desire no change in the federal compact let us cast our eyes over the whole nation—over the thirty-four States, all like ourselves interested in perpetuating the Union, and if the time has arisen which seems to have been contemplated by the fathers of the republic who framed the Constitution, that the necessity for its amendment might arise although it may not be necessary for our salvation, let us throw off the character of Illinoisans and say we are citizens of one glorious republic, consisting of thirty-four States.

Several members—"Time."

Mr. ARCHER. Without desiring to cut off any remarks that any gentleman on the other side may feel disposed to make, I would signify at least this desire—if I put it in the form of a motion it would preclude debate, and I would not do that—that the further consideration of the resolutions and amendment be postponed until Monday next and made the special order of that night.

Mr. SPEAKER. The Chair will say that that motion has just been voted down.

Mr. ARCHER. Not in that shape; my motion is to postpone and print.

Mr. HACKER. I move the previous question on that motion— Sustained.

Motion of Mr. ARCHER lost.

Mr. NEWPORT. It is due to candor, that I should say that I do not cordially approve the resolutions before the House. I do not, however, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question.

Mr. NEWPORT. Certainly.

Mr. GREEN. Are you and your people not willing to accord the constitution as it was [illegible]

Mr. NEWPORT. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HURLBUT. I propose, sir, to speak on this occasion calmly. I do not propose to permit either my own feelings or anything that may be behind to move me. If I can, from the discharge of the great duties that I owe and the primary allegiance [illegible] which I was born to these United States. I stand here then to the best I can [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir, the question really presented to this House, as between the two propositions that are here now [illegible] is simply whether the representatives of the State of Illinois are ready to [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. VANDEVEER. [illegible]

I must explain five minutes the reasons which I have for supporting this amendment. There is some practical question placed before the House in these resolutions. There are six States of this Union gone as completely out of the Union as any action of their own authorities can place them. The Union is not existing as we desire it to exist to-day, and if it were, I am willing to say the Constitution is good enough for me, but under it difficulties have grown up, and having grown up, there is hardly a gentleman on this floor but is willing to suggest some remedy. If it be true that under the Constitution or under the construction given it by the dominant Northern people. At least six States of the Union have attempted to go out of it, and perhaps eight or nine others will go out; there is a probability of it. What is our duty in reference to the actual state of things as they exist?

As I understand it, gentlemen who oppose the amendment are calling a convention to consider amendments. They must have some other remedy for the present evils than meeting together. What is it? One of three alternatives must be adopted. They must either calculate those seceding States are going to return to their duty or expect they have the power, by the bayonet and cannon, to force them back; or they must expect to meet them in convention. For my part, I am willing to say this: I believe, if this country is to be saved at all, it is not by this House, nor by members of Congress. That being the case, if no other good results in calling a convention, it gives time for the whole people of the country to deliberate a little.

If gentlemen are so tenacious of yielding any portion of their principles no harm can be done by letting this question go back to the people, that they may send their delegates to a convention for the sole purpose of considering the question. It will become their duty to consider. If the measure good results, I apprehend at least that you are not assuming a real coloring or hostile attitude, and some time is given to the people of the South to deliberate. If an amendment is proposed, but we vote down all propositions of amendment, I apprehend that it will have the effect of the resolutions of the State of New York, in the State of Tennessee, where a few conservative men have no ground left to stand upon. Gentlemen will remember the answer Tennessee gave to New York, to just such a proposition as is contained in the report of the committee on federal relations. I do not, myself, look upon it as improper to amend the Constitution of the United States. This legislature has called a convention to amend the constitution of our own State. There is not a State that is ten years old that has not once or twice amended, and not only amended, but adopted a new constitution. Why should it not be so with the constitution of all the States? This is a progressive age, and in our progress it can, at least, work no harm, and that we should consider proposed amendments. The constitution has already, over and over again, been amended and I can see no reason why we should not now, in a spirit of conciliation and patriotism, abandon our high party position and allow a convention to be called to consider the propositions which may be submitted. If this question was submitted to the people of the Union, it would be easily and peaceably settled.

I have one other remark to make and then I will yield the floor. The question has been repeatedly asked, for what reason is this convention to be called—what amendments do you propose? The object of the amendment is to propose no specific thing but to call together the wisdom of the country, and concentrate it in a convention, so that after comparing notes, the representatives of the people may adopt something that is conciliatory and satisfactory. One reason would be sufficient to my mind why a convention should be called. It is that there are questions bringing strife which have arisen among the people, and the wisdom of our great country should be competent to admit some means by which these differences may be settled and their source—slavery—be banished from politics.

Mr. WELDON. This discussion, as I understand it, is based upon the amendment as offered by the gentleman from Massac (Green) to the report of the committee on federal relations. The principle and the only difference, I can see, between the report of that committee and the amendment, as offered, is that the amendment proclaims and teaches the doctrine and necessity, that the constitution of the United States made by the fathers, and under which we have grown from thirteen to thirty-four States, needs amendment at this time. This, Mr. Speaker, to me, as an American citizen, is a new doctrine. I have paid some attention during the past few years to the politics of my country, and I do not now remember a single political party or a single representative statesman of a single political party, either in the councils of the nation, or out of it, that the constitution of the United States needs any amendment. I would like the gentleman from Massac (Green) and his colleagues in saving the Union, as they conceive, to tell me, at what time in the period of their political existence they became the devotees of that doctrine?

Mr. GREEN. I shall be so compelled to answer the gentleman, though I interrupt him, which I will do with his permission. We became satisfied that doctrine was necessary when the union became in danger. (Some applause, speedily subdued by Mr. Speaker).

Mr. WELDON. Then, I ask the gentleman, who has periled the Union?

Mr. GREEN. Does the gentleman desire an answer?

Mr. WELDON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREEN. I tell him, as he forces the question upon me, it is his party. (Applause. Allayed on the instant).

Mr. WELDON. I did not ask the gentleman for information, because I believe I may say I knew that partisan prejudice would dictate to the gentleman just such an answer. (Applause, subsiding quietly upon action of the Chair.) Insomuch as he has answered one, I ask him what the Republican party of this country has done? I ask him if that party has violated any of the guarantees of that constitution, purchased by the blood of the fathers? I ask him whether it is a just cause of revolution that they, under and by virtue of the forms of that constitution, have placed in the highest position upon earth, one of God's noblemen. (Applause).

As I was about to remark, when I put the question to the gentleman on the other side of the chamber, previous to the last election, no political party in this country had ever taken a position in favor of constitutional amendment. The last amendment which was made to that instrument was when the father of his country, who if there be tears in Heaven, now looks down and weeps over his unhappy country, was still living. In the last election in the south of the country whose dim [illegible] in spring, there was a political party, based upon the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The Constitution, not as [illegible], but the Constitution which their fathers had made.

Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the resolution as offered by the committee on federal relations, in the hope that the peace and happiness, which, in the Providence of God, has been given to us for three quarters of a century, will again be returned to this country. I vote for these resolutions, prepared to sustain and abide by any thing which is done in this country under and by virtue of the constitution, and if that includes—I say it as an American citizen and a Republican, I shall finally submit to the amendment of that constitution, though I love it as it is. I am willing to pledge "life and honor" to give it that submission which ought to spring from the heart of every American citizen to the constitution and the laws of his country. (Applause.)

Mr. BURR. I had not anticipated, sir, being drawn into this discussion at all. I had not expected to say one word upon either the original resolutions or the substitute of the gentleman from Massac, but, sir, the slight allusion which has been made by both sides of the House, to the original fault in this matter, has prompted me to give expression to what I shall conceive to be sound doctrine in this direction.

What is the ostensible purpose of any action at all? Is it to harmonize feeling? Is it to create prejudice? Is it to widen the chasm that now lays at our feet, or to call upon every one, as a gentleman has said, to pour oil upon the troubled waters? Sir can we ever be brought to agreement by crimination or recrimination? Can any one believe we think or say as he thinks or says, by abusing me, or by branding me with epithets, such as traitor, and with kindred expressions which have been almost seen to some of too frequent use in the mouths of members of the House? In my expression now, Mr. Speaker, I am condemning all party prejudice, come from what side it may. This is not a time at which we should either hang to party allegiance or cling to its platforms. It strikes me if we could at one fell blow strike from existence, and sweep from memory, all party platforms, all those complaints of grievance could be hushed in twenty days.

But what is the proposition before the House in the substitute? To amend the constitution, or to call a convention to consider such amendments. However sacred that constitution may be; however much I may love it; however dearly I may cling to it as the sheet anchor of our national hopes, yet sir, it is in its origin no more than human, and when gentlemen assure, or as they have assured us to-night, that one section of the Union has demanded an amendment to that constitution, it seems to us also at providential that the home of Clay, the sacred disk that binds us together is be re-echoing to us so through this Hall saying "unite with us in the preservation to amend the constitution of the United States," not to tear up by the roots the temple of liberty, but to throw around it additional safe guards, to so guard and protect it no matter that our children may regard the sacred instrument as we do to-day. It has been objected here that we cannot amend the constitution without losing sight of its vital principles, that which makes it sacred. I think there is nothing in that of objection. I think the time has fully arrived when we are called upon to take one of the two directions; to amend the constitution," or to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," and as gentlemen have well said "imbrue our hands in fraternal blood." God forbid us from any such result as that. It has been said—"There is a tide in the affairs of men "which, taken at the ebb, leads on to fortune."

I believe, sir, there is to-day a tide in the affairs of our Government upon which we may ride to prosperity, peace and harmony, to an adjustment of our national difficulties, to prosperity, but we are near the brink and by neglecting the opportunity by saying we will not yield to the views of Kentucky, Virginia, and other states; by saying we will stand firm upon our own convictions, regardless of persuasion; by protracting our inaction for a short period it may be too late to save even the remnant of the Union. Five or six States, so far as they can act, have already absolved themselves from their allegiance to the government. The central or border States, tied to us by their love of the Union, by patriotism, and by all that stirs up love within the hearts of men—devotion to the Union when he looks upon the page of the Constitution, (all these considerations binding them to us,) stand trembling upon the brink of the abyss, and standing upon that brink they extend toward us their hands, crying with a united voice,

"—— Help me Cassius, or I sink."

In the name of God, I say, seize the hand and afford such relief as an amendment to the Constitution will afford. Let not ruin overcome us although it stand before us. If amendments to the Constitution will preserve the Union, and if the absence of such amendments will imperil it, then I would brand, not him who asks for, but him who objects to such amendments, as a rebel in the eyes of all good men and a traitor to the best interests of his country.

Mr. HOGG. I feel, sir, that I can unburden my mind on national politics in five minutes. I do not feel in the least degree cramped by the rule of debate which has been adopted. I am glad that the issue has come up on this line has come, done in a spirit of such friendliness as to be hidden. I hope it will continue to be so.

Sir, I shall proceed at once to speak my mind fully on the subject of national politics. I do not intend but under the system of debate on the resolution and amendment, that we have a full and free scope. I propose to take the fullest liberty in speaking my mind. Now, sir, I will state to the House why I vote for the original resolution in preference to the amendment presented by the gentleman from Massac (Green). That is the real question before the House. I want to address myself to that. Before, however, I say any thing on that subject, I refer to all the members of the House to this question: Why is it necessary that any resolution whatever should be adopted by this General Assembly? Why, sir, the central idea—the main idea upon which all free governments are based, is the idea that a constitutional majority shall rule and govern. That is the central idea upon which our own government is based, that a constitutional majority shall control. There has been a recent election here in these States—it has been fairly and honestly held; a constitutional majority of the people has decided that a certain gentleman should occupy an office under this government, and as soon as that announcement is made, we find a large portion of the country full of secession and disunion principles. That is the great difficulty that we have. Taking a platform on the right—my Democratic friends—that no republic—and the history of the world will bear me out in it—can be maintained unless upon the principle of submission to the will of a constitutional majority. A monarchy is based upon the divine right of the crown head—that rests on a solid system. A republic rests upon another idea equally broad; that is, that a constitutional majority shall govern.

The whole trouble in this nation has arisen out of the fact that a constitutional majority of the people have elected the man that they want, and as soon as that transpires we find our ears filled with denunciations; with threats of secession and disunion. Why is was contemplated by our fathers that an election might turn out unfortunately for the interests of some portion of the people; they must have foreseen that, and they did not and could not, as I do not, think that there is just cause for disruption of the Union. Because there is a sectional party, or because even a sectional interest may have, in some measure, trampled upon the rights of others, if we grant them, their argument is not a just ground for a dissolution. It is not a just ground for all the clamor we hear from one end of the nation to the other. I say the true and manly way to meet threats of secession and disunion, is to plant ourselves firmly on the Constitution, as we have it.

The reason I am not in favor of the amendment is this: the amendment is in favor of the calling of a constitutional convention, and so far as that goes, they agree with a large number of Republicans; but, then, the gentleman strikes from his substitute everything like a pledge to maintain the Constitution as it is. You may read the substitute and you find no pledge to stand by the Constitution. The gentleman, in his amendment, says no word in behalf of the Union as it is. He offers no guarantee that it will be maintained, and for that reason I am opposed to it. You may examine the substitute, and you will not find in it any pledge to support the Constitution as it is.

Mr. GREEN. The amendment does not strike out the last resolution, which pledges the State to the maintenance of the Constitution.

Mr. HOGG. I understood the gentleman to introduce his resolution as a substitute.

Mr. SPEAKER. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. HOGG. Then I yield the floor.

Mr. SMITH, of Knox. I do not desire to make a speech. I do not think that much good can arise from speechmaking at this time. I believe now it is the time for us to act. I agree with the Honorable gentleman from Massac, (Green) who, upon this floor, declared before the adjournment, that he wanted these resolutions to come up—that they might be telegraphed over the wires to-night, to send glad tidings to the people of this country. I am ready to vote upon these resolutions now, and I was before any argument was indulged in. I do not believe it is necessary for us to make long speeches to have it understood we stand where the fathers stood in '76 and that we stand where Jackson stood in 1832, but we stand where the Republican party stood in 1860. Do you ask me what are our principles? I point them to the platform adopted at Chicago by the Republican party. Do gentlemen ask for information as to what those principles are? I point the gentlemen to the speeches made upon ten thousand stumps in the last campaign, all over this country. I ask them to look to the verdict that was sent up from every hill top, and every valley and in every city and town throughout this whole land, elevating the man who is the representative of our principles, to the highest position in the gift of the American people.

I, sir, am opposed to amending the Constitution.

Mr. HACKER. I desire to ask the gentleman if he is willing to submit the question to a vote of the people?

Mr. SMITH. I do not desire to answer any questions intended to commit anybody but myself. As that is a matter of importance to myself and may be looked upon as of importance to the party, I shall not answer the question. I speak for myself alone. I speak for no party. I am a young man—my hairs have not grown gray in politics, and I don't know that they ever will. Speaking thus for myself, I say I am not in favor of any amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I would as soon think of advising an old gray haired father, who erected the family altar forty years ago to change the old family Bible for the Koran, because some of the younger members of his family had got angry and left home because he still clung to it. I would advise him to keep it up, even though some of the children should remain out in the cold and suffer. I am for the Constitution as it was. I am for the Constitution as it is, and I hope in God I am for it as it ever will be—a terror to traitors and a bulwark to the liberties of the American people. [Some applause, early stopped.]

Cries of "question," from both sides.

Mr. KELLOGG. I do not intend to make much of a speech on this occasion. Time is extremely precious, and I shall not have time to say a great deal, even was I inclined to do so.

It seems passing strange that the time has come when the Constitution must under any circumstances be amended, or when it should not be amended. It was stated here to-night that the Constitution was good enough yet. Under the circumstances existing at the time of its formation and adoption, it was good enough. It answered a very good purpose. It answered the end for which it was created, and remained so until he to whom reference has been made to-night, in his wisdom and goodness, saw fit to suggest a change in that Constitution. I ask gentlemen to tell me if, because George Washington is dead, no other change is to be made in the Constitution of the United States—the more so, when probably the very change would be suggested by him if he were in this place to-night. Had he lived until now—had he seen so much ennui and discord and difficulty growing out of the construction of the Constitution, he would have been first to suggest its change, and if he is weeping to-night, as some gentlemen have said, it is not because he cannot be here to suggest another change?

When three millions of people were only contained in the United States the constitution doubtless answered all the ends for which it was created, but changes were suggested and made during Washington's life time. Now, when there are five millions of voters—when our territory is so extended and our circumstances are so changed is it not possible, if he could have lived until the present day, he would have suggested these changes that are asked. Sir, when a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is disputed by two millions of voters, is it not time that some construction be planted in the constitution by which the Supreme Court, and the people can have some agreement? It occurs to me it might be so amended that all sections of our country could read and understand the constitution. Our state constitution was a good one in 1817 and 1848, and accomplished as our venerable friend from Madison, (Edwards) said to-day, a great deal for us; but the people of the State think it is time to change and amend that constitution. Circumstances are continually changing, and those perhaps call for some changes in the constitution of the United States. Eighty long years, it was said by a speaker in Congress, the people have lived under that constitution without much change. But the South understands it differently from us. Now is it not important that we should have a change? It strikes me the time has come when we must understand what the constitution means, or we should cease to make war upon decisions of the Supreme Court in relation to its articles.

Mr. HAINES. I do not feel that I can allow this opportunity to pass away without adding the voice of the constituency I represent concerning the important subject which is now under consideration.

It seems that a strange frenzy has taken hold of the people of this government in some way or other, and as it was said of old, "a wonderful and horrible thing has been committed in the land; the prophets have prophesied falsely; the priests have borne rule by their means, and the people have seemed to love to have it so." It seems that we are in the midst of revolution, and we are here assembled as the representatives of the State of Illinois to suggest some means by which the evil may be averted; we are called upon to suggest some plan by which this edifice spoken of that has been reared by our fathers, is to be preserved that it may not crumble, fall and

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willing to do so? Are you not willing to preserve this Union upon terms of amity and on terms of peace, without bloodshed, rather than peril your chances in a civil war.

The call of Mr. HURLBUT for the previous question being sustained, the roll was called on the adoption of the amendment, which was lost.

The balance of the session containing the votes on the adoption of the resolutions has been heretofore published.

Daily State Journal.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1861.

Departure of Mr. Lincoln—Parting Address.

Long before the hour appointed for the departure of the special train provided for Mr. Lincoln and suit, hundreds of his friends and fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, had assembled at the station of the Great Western Railway to tender him their respects, grasp once more that honest hand, and bid him God speed on his eventful journey. A subdued and respectful demeanor characterized the vast assemblage. All seemed to feel that they were about to witness an event which, in its relations to the future, was of no ordinary interest.

At precisely five minutes before eight o'clock, Mr. Lincoln, preceded by Mr. Wood, of New York, slowly made his way from his room in the station, through the expectant masses which respectfully parted right and left at his approach to the car provided for his use. At each step of his progress towards the car, friendly hands were extended for a last greeting. On reaching the platform of the car, Mr. Lincoln turned toward the people, removed his hat, paused for several seconds, till he could control his emotions, and then slowly, impressively, and with profound emotion, uttered the following words:

"Friends, no one who has never been placed in a like position, can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, chequered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. To-day I leave you; I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him, shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the same omniscient mind, and the same Almighty arm that directed and protected him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fail, I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To him I commend you all—permit me to ask that with equal security and faith, you all will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you—for how long I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

It was a most impressive scene. We have known Mr. Lincoln for many years; we have heard him speak upon a hundred different occasions; but we never saw him so profoundly affected, nor did he ever utter an address, which seemed to us as full of simple and touching eloquence, so exactly adopted to the occasion, so worthy of the man and the hour. Although it was raining fast when he began to speak, every hat was lifted, and every head bent forward to catch the last words of the departing chief.—When he said, with the earnestness of a sudden inspiration of feeling, that *with God's help he should not fail*, there was an uncontrollable burst of applause.

At precisely eight o'clock, city time, the train moved off, bearing our honored townsman, our noble chief, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to the scenes of his future labors, and, as we firmly believe, of his glorious triumph. God bless honest ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

What is the Effect?

When secession and treason first reared its hideous head in Charleston and in Washington, the whole country was shocked, and men of all parties spoke out manfully against it. Time passed on, and in passing revealed a well matured plan to overthrow the Government under which we live. Property belonging to the Government was seized by mobs under sanction of State authority, and, in obedience to the same authority, the flag of our country has been torn from forts and other national property over which it has floated ever since the organization of the Government, and trampled under foot. Money in immense sums has been stolen—laws have been violated—the Constitution disregarded, and the authority of the Government defied. Against these outrages the Republican press of the country has spoken in language not to be misunderstood. Republican Congressmen, with but one or two unworthy exceptions, have been equally plain and emphatic in their denunciation of the great crime committed by the secessionists. History, when the passions of men subside, will do ample justice to the brave men who have stood unflinchingly by their country in this, her trial hour. But how has it been with our Democratic friends? Have they performed their duty in this crisis? Where is the Democratic paper that has spoken a brave word for the Government and our glorious old flag? There may be such a paper, but it has not been our good fortune to peruse it.—All the Democratic papers that come to us in exchange profess attachment to the Union, and far be it from us to question the sincerity and honesty of this profession. But such is the intensity of the hatred of the editors of such papers for the Republican party—the party upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of enforcing the laws, maintaining the Constitution and upholding the Government—that, to embarrass that party, they take a course only calculated to give aid and comfort to the traitors. A declaration of purpose on the part of Republicans to execute the laws they construe into a threat to coerce a State, and some of them—the Detroit *Free Press*, for instance—says that the Democracy will take up arms to defend the traitors against the penalty of offended law.

Major ANDERSON, with a spirit as brave and free as the winds and waves that beat against his island home, has stood, with his little force, by the flag and the honor of his country, unawed by threats or the prospect of death. The Democratic press, with but rare exceptions, has failed to say one word in his praise.

Lieut. SLEMMER, with equal heroism, has held the guns of Fort Pickens against traitors, but Democratic papers see nothing to admire in the act. Floyd, Cobb, Brushwood, and others, commit open acts of treason, but Democratic papers are content with giving the fact as an item of news. Now what is the effect of all this? Are they not declaring to the secessionists and traitors that the North is divided, and that the Democratic party sympathises with them in their damnable work? Secession papers (and there are a number of them which come to this office), are full of articles copied from Northern Democratic papers going to show that Democracy sympathises with treason. Had the Democratic leaders stood up manfully for the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws, thus acting in concert with Republicans, treason would not have been so bold. Secessionists of the South throw it in the teeth of true, devoted Union men that the Democracy of the North sustain the secession movement.

We can assure the Union men of the South that the Democratic press does not represent the sentiment of the Union-loving masses of the Democratic party of the North. Their leaders and their presses, blinded by partisan hate, may desert their country in her hour of trial and danger, but the PEOPLE—the masses, regardless of party, will stand by their government to the last—vote for it, give their money for it, and die for it, if need be. The Democratic press is doing much to lead the South astray, and that unhappy portion of our country will, all too late, find out the mistake, should our present troubles culminate in civil war.

The Peace Conference—Its Probable Results.

We have been anxiously awaiting for something upon which to hang a hope from the action of the Peace Conference, now in session at Washington. We did not *expect* any good from its meeting; we only *hoped*, like good old Micawber, that something might "turn up" whereby the infatuated and excitable portion of our Southern brethren might find it to their interest to return to duty, and proclaim anew their fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. It may not be amiss to say something of the circumstances under which this Peace Conference has been called together; and while doing this, we would not say one word that may have a tendency to embarrass the action of that Convention, or hinder its efforts to restore peace to the country. That Convention came together under circumstances, such as have surrounded no other Convention having a similar mission, since this government had an existence. It assembles with seven States of the Union in open and avowed rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the Union. It assembles, with the humiliating thought, that the flag of our country (the flag *we* all love,) has been insulted and fired upon by those who ought to revere it; that citizens of the Republic have been subject to arrest and punishment for pretended offences; that the property of the Government has been forcibly and unlawfully taken possession of by traitors and rebels, the United States Mint plundered and robbed of its treasure, the free navigation of the Mississippi river obstructed, and many other acts done far more treasonable than those for which Aaron Burr was indicted and tried. With thoughts, such as these, forced upon those who compose the Convention, they come together for the purpose of devising some means whereby peace may be restored, and the Constitution again recognized as the supreme law of the land. The mission of that Conference is a high and holy one, and we shall be rejoiced to know that it has accomplished the objects of its mission without requiring dishonorable concessions from the people of any portion of the confederacy. In predicting what will be the success of the efforts of that Conference, we shall be able to find some assistance in considering the conflicting elements of which it will be composed. In the first place, there are those who will stand firmly by the faith of the Republican party of the nation. These will compose a large part of the Conference. They will go to the Conference impressed with no thought that they have done violence to any right of any section of the confederacy. They will insist that they have done nothing, that they might not do under the Constitution. They have elected a President in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. They intend to stand by that Constitution and the Union formed under it, until the last, and it will be their boast in all time to come, and the boast of their children, who shall come after, that these men never deserted their country; that they ever revered the glorious stars and stripes, and frowned upon the men, who would dishonor the one and desert the other. Men such as these, conscious of their patriotism and devoted to the great principles of freedom, and Constitutional government, will not go to that Conference, for the purpose of doing violence to the sentiments of the men who sent them there; they will be intimidated by no threat of braggart rebels and traitors, to compromise away their cherished principles. There is in that conference too, men who will demand that every cherished principle of Republicanism, shall be given up, and every pledge that party has made to the people, shall remain unredeemed. There are others there who will discuss the questions that divide us now with firmness, yet with conciliation.—They will recognize the existence of the Republican party, as political power in the land, but will insist, that because that party is so strong, and has so many of the elements of political life and a power within it, that it must compromise and yield up something of principle, so that it may go to pieces, and be shorn of its power; and hence, all danger of electing Republican Presidents in the future, be avoided. While these demands are being made upon Republicans, there will be no proposal from those making the demands, to give up anything to the North. They will not pledge themselves to stand firmly by the Union while the traitors are being dealt with in the way pointed out for dealing with all traitors, who rebel against a form of government, when there is nothing of tyranny in its administration. They will not pledge themselves not to repeat the farce of secession, whenever the people shall again see fit to elect the man of their choice, and the representative of their sentiments to the Presidency. They will guarantee to us nothing of personal safety, if we chance to go among them cherishing sentiments not in accordance with their own, they will not secure to us freedom of the press, or security from unlawful arrest and inhuman punishment. In short they will give us no guarantee, no pledge, that henceforth they will stand by the Constitution and the Union, relying upon them for a faithful protection of all their rights, and a sure vindication of all their wrongs.

Under circumstances such as these we expect but little of good to the country from the assembling of this conference. They will go forth from their labors impressed more than ever with the belief that there is indeed an irrepressible and irreconcilable conflict going on in this country to-day, between the two systems of national life that are struggling for victory in this nation. They will go forth from their conference more than ever impressed with a belief in the *truism* announced by Mr. Lincoln, that this Union cannot permanently endure half slave and half free—any more than truth and falsehood, right and wrong, can come in contact with each other without creating a conflict.

A FINE ILLUSTRATION.—Set a company of beginners in archery shooting at a mark. Their arrows will all fall wide of it, some on one side, some on the opposite; and while they are all thus far off, many a dispute will arise as to which of them has come the nearest. But in proportion as they improve in skill, their arrows will fall nearer to the mark, and to each other; and when they are fixed in the target there is much less controversy about them. Now suppose them to attain to such a pitch of mastery that every arrow shall go straight to the bull's eye, they will all coincide. They help us to understand how the differences between the wise and good, which are often so perplexing and distracting now, will be reconciled hereafter; when the film of mortality is drawn away from their eyes, and their faculties are strengthened to see truth, and to strive after it, and to reach it.—*Guess at truth.*

Personal Sketches of Members of the General Assembly.

SENATE.

HON. WASHINGTON BUSHNELL, OF LASALLE.

Among the ablest men in the Senate, is the Senator from LaSalle, who is as tall in intellect as in hight. He is a new member, and immediately on entering the Senate, took high rank as a debater, his ability being acknowledged.

Senator Bushnell was born in Sullivan, Madison county, New York, in 1828. His father, who was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, was a relative of the celebrated Horace Bushnell, settled in New York at an early day, and was largely engaged in farming. In 1838, he removed to Lisbon, Kendall county, where he engaged in the same business, and young Bushnell was employed upon it, doing the work usual for boys to do. But he looked with a hopeful heart to the future, his leisure hours were devoted to study, and it was no unusual thing for the neighbors to call at his father's house to inquire who was sick, as they had seen a light burning nearly all night. It was the now Senator pouring over his books.

After preparing himself for college, he went to Galesburg with the intention of entering Knox College, but was compelled to forego his desire for a classical education, in consequence of a severe attack of sickness, which compelled him to return home.

A friend related the following incident with regard to him. In September, 1852, while engaged in unloading a load of hay on his father's farm, he suddenly threw away the hay fork, went into the house, packed his trunk, told his mother he would never work another day on a farm, started for the city of Albany, New York, where he entered the State and National Law School as a student, and graduated with distinguished honor, in 1853.

Having received his degree, he returned to Illinois, and settled in the city of Ottowa. The next year he was elected City Attorney, for that city, which office he held until 1856, when he was chosen State's Attorney for the 9th Judicial Circuit.

As a prosecuting officer he had no superior in the State, and it is a fact that during the latter part of his term of office a large portion of convicts who were indicted, either plead guilty, or took a change of venue, so greatly did they fear the legal ability and power of the State's Attorney.

In 1860 he was nominated for the State Senate over Judge Bryant, D. L. Hough and W. T. Hopkins, and received a large majority.

He is a man of commanding presence, is over six feet in height, and walks perfectly erect. He has a serious, stern face, speaks quickly and earnestly when in private conversation, or when addressing the Senate; is a man of great power and will, and carries great weight with him in whatever position he is placed. He loves his friends and hates and detests his enemies, can say no when disposed to do so, and his word is as good as his note. He has devoted friends and bitter enemies, and never forgets the one, nor forsakes the other.

Senator Bushnell is a determined man. When Prosecuting Attorney, he ferreted out a number of cases which were shrouded in the most profound mystery, and which almost defies discovery.

As a jury lawyer he has not an equal in his section of the State. Judge Hollister declares him to be the best jury lawyer he ever knew.—It is related of him that on one occasion a man was tried for stealing a ham *and acquitted*. Bushnell took no part in the case, but immediately on the jury rendering their verdict made a motion for a new trial, which was granted by the Judge. Of course he could not be held, and we only mention it to show his power over the Judge, upon whom he played the joke. At another time he convicted an Irishman for stealing a heifer, the Irishman having sold a hide the parties swore belonged to the cow which was missing, and before the man was sentenced, *the heifer returned home.*

Senator Bushnell is a man of wealth, although when in 1852 he settled at Ottawa, he had not a dollar. He has made every cent practicing law, and made it honorably and honestly.

He is a man of family, he married Miss Charles, of Peru, the adopted daughter of T. D. Brewster, Esq., of that place, one of the best of men, a man who is beloved by those among whom he resides, and who know his worth.

Senator Bushnell was formerly a leading spirit of the Democratic party, and one of the most radical among the radical, but he left it in 1854 when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. He is a member of a number of Committees, and is highly esteemed by his brother Senators.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. SAMUEL P. CUMMINGS, OF FULTON.

The tall man, with large bushy whiskers and Mexican blanket thrown around his shoulders, who is just entering the Hall of the House with the Speaker, is big hearted, whole-souled, Samuel P. Cummings, of Fulton, one of the live men of the House.

He comes of good stock. His grandfather was a "canny Scot," the surgeon of a highland company, which was stationed at Boston before the revolutionary war. Upon the breaking out of the war, Dr. Cummings declared for and fought for liberty; was on the side of freedom, and at its close, settled in Maine, where the father of Mr. Cummings, as well as himself, was born. His father, who was a sea captain, died when he (Cummings) was quite young, and from the age of seven he has always provided for himself.

He is 43 years old. In 1840 he emigrated to the West, and settled at Astoria, Fulton county, where he now resides. When Mr. Cummings arrived at Astoria, he had less than one dollar left, but he had a light heart and a determined will, and soon found plenty of devoted friends who have never deserted him, nor him them.

A very respectable and estimable gentleman, Mr. Robt. McClelland, formed an attachment for him soon after his arrival; took him into business with him, and their attachment and business connection still continues. Mr. Cummings is a strong man at home. He has filled a number of offices, and has always been elected by more than his party vote, which speaks well for his standing at home.

For ten years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, but instead of encouraging, always discouraged litigation; while for five years he was a member of the board of Supervisors, and its President the greater part of the time.

He was elected to the House in 1858, and was placed on the ticket without his request or desire by an unanimous vote.

He was re-nominated and re-elected by an increased majority.

Mr. Cummings is a man of family, having married a lady, who, like himself, is a native of the "Pine Tree State." He has seven interesting children, every one of whom has displayed an extraordinary talent for music. He is over six feet high; has an open frank countenance, light eyes; is frank and open; is blessed with a strong mind; is a fair speaker, and although a "Democrat, strong in the faith," treats his opponents with fairness and frankness. He is heavily engaged in the mercantile business, and in his business relations, is prompt and reliable.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special Dispatches to the Illinois State Journal.]

MR. LINCOLN AND SUITE EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AT INDIANAPOLIS

DESCRIPTION OF THE JOURNEY.

DECATUR, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M.—An immense multitude awaited the arrival of the train at the depot, and burst out in enthusiastic cheers as it moved up. The President left his car and moved rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands to the right and left. After a stoppage of a few minutes the train proceeded.

TOLONO, Feb. 11th.—The train is under the charge of L. Tilton, President, and W. O. Whitney, Conductor, and is moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour. It is drawn by a powerful Rogers' locomotive and consists of a baggage car, king and passenger cars. Refreshments for the party are aboard. The following gentlemen compose the party: A. Lincoln, R. T. Lincoln, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, Secretaries, N. B. Judd, O. H. Browning, J. K. Dubois, E. Peck, J. Grimshaw, Robert Irwin, E. L. Baker, J. Hough, Marion Cassell, L. W. Ross, George Latham, Hall Wilson, E. F. Leonard, W. Jameson, Wm. Carlin, D. H. Gilmer, Major Hunter, U. S. A., Col. Ward, H. Lamon, aide to Gov. Yates, Col. Ellsworth, constitute the military portion of the cortege. Dr. W. S. Wallace, accompanies the party as the Physician of the President. Col. Sumner did not reach Springfield in time, but will join the party at Indianapolis. Curious crowds are stationed all along the line wildly endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the President as the train rushes past them. J. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Caton Telegraph Company, is on board with an assistant and an apparatus ready to form a connection at any point.

TOLONO, Feb. 11, 11 o'clock A. M.—Cheers from a thousand and the booming of cannon and the waving of handkerchiefs greeted the arrival of the special train at this station. In response to the cheers, the President appeared upon the platform, and said:

"I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended as you are aware with considerable difficulties. Let us believe as some poet has expressed it:

'Behind the cloud the sun is still shining.'

I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The turn out of the yeomanry increases as the train progresses eastward. Most stations are handsomely decorated with flags. The cheers are always for Lincoln and the Constitution. The President elect continues prone and thoughtful and stays most of the time alone in the private saloon prepared for his special use. His hair apparent adheres closely to the refreshment saloon, the gayest of the gay. E. Cobb, Sup. of the Western Union Telegraph Co. got aboard at this place.

Just before leaving Springfield, Mrs. Lincoln determined to join the party with her two sons at Indianapolis, after visiting St. Louis. VILLARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—At Danville Station, twelve miles from Indiana State Line, another large crowd awaited the arrival of the train.

Mr. Lincoln again stepped out—addressed himself to the enthusiastic gathering—remarked that had he any blessings to dispense he would certainly dispense the largest and roundest to his good old friends of Vermilion county.

The train reached the State Line at 12:30. Thirty-four guns were fired as the train moved up.

A committee of the Indiana Legislature was in waiting to welcome the President elect to their State. General Steele, the chairman, made a short reception speech to which Mr. Lincoln replied:

Gentlemen of Indiana: I am happy to meet you on this occasion, and enter again the State of my early life—almost of my nativity. I am under many obligations to you for your kind reception, and to Indiana for the aid rendered the cause, which I think an eminently just one. Again I thank you for your warm-hearted welcome.

Upon the conclusion of the remark the whole party proceeded to partake of a miserable dinner for which they were charged one dollar per head—twice the amount charged to common travelers.

Colonel Sumner unexpectedly joined the cortege at this point.

At 1:15 the train was again in motion, and sped rapidly past numerous towns and villages, the whole population of which had turned out to see it pass. Hearty cheers and frantic cries of "Stop!" "Stop!" however, availed them nothing.

The junction of the Wabash and Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad was made at 2:30 P. M. Thirty-four more guns saluted the train. At least 5,000 people had congregated to do honor to the President. A speech was once more vehemently called for, in response to which Mr. Lincoln again expressed his gratification at the kindness shown him.

A large number of prominent Indiana politicians came aboard here, and surrounded the President elect, who now seemed to have gotten entirely over his parting sadness, and entertained those about him in his usual humorous manner. His hilarity soon extended over the entire company and wit and laughter became the general order of the hour.

A heartier ovation than that rendered to him all the way to Indianapolis was never received by any public man. The road was literally lined with male and female humanity. At every station eager hundreds and thousands raised such an irresistible clamor for a sight at "Old Abe," as to render it impossible for him to leave their wishes ungratified. He entertained his willing listeners at various points, with short speeches, slightly flavored with some of his inexhaustible store of anecdote.

At Lebanon station, while being led out to bow to a congregation of ladies, he remarked that he was always glad to demonstrate how well he understood the poetry of motion.

At Thornton, he said he did not feel very much like speaking, but would tell them a story, provided they would not let it go abroad, as it might not be thought compatible with the dignity of his station. He then went on with the story, but had hardly got under way, when the train commenced moving off. The unexpected interruption elicited peals of laughter from his audience—some of whom cried out "we surely will not tell the story!"

The crowd at the next station got the benefit of the whole story. While there, general good feeling and humor was produced by those frequent humorous expressions of the President.

The train steamed rapidly towards this city. Shortly before 5 P. M., the suburbs appeared in sight, and a further run of a few minutes, brought the train to the foot of the principal street, where a stoppage was made, amidst no less than 20,000 people, and the reception entered upon.

The following speech, delivered by the President elect, at 5:30 P. M., from the balcony of the Bates House, to an assemblage of at least over twenty thousand people, is of the greatest significance, although it deals more in intimation than definite assertions. The fact that it was carefully prepared in Springfield, and brought here in manuscript, shows the meaning the Presidential speaker intended to give. He said:

Fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which, I think, is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says there is a time to keep silence, and when men wrangle by the mouth, with no certainty that they mean the same thing, while using the same word, it perhaps were as well they would keep silent.

The words coercion and invasion are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they represent, by the use of the words. What, then, is coercion? What is invasion? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be invasion? I certainly think it would, and it would be coercion, also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit, but if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect duties on foreign importations or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be invasion or coercion. Do our professed lovers of the Union, who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion understand that such things as these, on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion of a State, if so, their idea of the means to preserve the object of their great affection, would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the Homoeopathist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem no longer to be a regular marriage but rather a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained only on passional attraction. By the way in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize; that position however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and rule all which is larger than itself.

If a State and county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the County? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one fiftieth part of a nation in soil and population, break up a nation, and then coerce a proportionally larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people, by merely calling it a State.

Fellow citizens, I am not asserting anything; I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell."

The outside display at this point in honor of the President elect was respectable, but the in-door arrangements for his comfort and that of his party were sadly deficient. The Bates House is like a bee hive, and standing room can hardly be got anywhere. Only five rooms were provided for the Presidential cortege, and they have to submit to doubling up and sleeping three and four in one apartment.

So little attention was paid in the supper room to the President elect that he was obliged to wait nearly half an hour for his slender share of the repast.

The experience of the President elect on this first day of his journey has doubtless convinced him that his path to Washington will not prove a path of roses. Until this point was reached every thing went well, and he escaped with comparatively little bodily annoyance; but since the moment of his arrival here he has hardly had a minute of rest. No precaution having been taken to protect him from insolent and rough curiosity, he was almost overwhelmed by merciless throngs before he reached his hotel. He found it for a long while impossible to gain an entrance into it. So solidly were the stairways blocked up by immoral humanity, and he only got in by wedging himself through a dense crowd in open. All around the vestibule, and parlors and stairway were crowded so much by outsiders as to obstruct altogether the movements of the guests. Nothing else promising to satisfy the crowd, an impromptu levee was opened in the main parlor at 7 o'clock. The members of the Legislature were first presented, then the committee of escort from Cincinnati and Columbus, and at last a shake of the President's hand was granted to all who desired to take it. No less than three thousand ladies and gentlemen filed past the Presidential form. The reception continued till nine, when the President's weariness induced him to retire from the public gaze, although the rush continued unabated. Bob was almost as much annoyed as his father by the persistency with which the curious pointed out and loudly gave vent to their expressions of the the Prince of Rails.

The schemes of office-seekers here, thus far, have been altogether foiled by the monopoly of attractions of the President by the people at large. VILLARD.

XXXVII Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—HOUSE.—Mr. Briggs presented a memorial from the citizens of Seneca Falls, New York, in favor of the Border State Resolutions.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered the following:

WHEREAS, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have seceded from the confederacy of the United States and established a Southern Confederacy, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them and war avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern Confederacy, as soon as official information of its establishment shall be received, and receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

Mr. Craig asked that the resolution be put upon its passage now, as all men desired that peace be preserved.

Mr. Farnsworth moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on patents. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Craig, it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. McClernand introduced a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that by the seizure of the mint, money and custom house by the revolutionists, authorities of the United States are put at defiance, and calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, have been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the property.

Mr. Ferry asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to expressly forbid the withdrawal of any State without the concurrence of both Houses of Congress, approval of the President, and the consent of all the States.

Mr. Winslow objected.

Mr. Burch introduced a resolution establishing a Territorial government for Nevada, or extending the Southern boundary of California over it.

Mr. Bickles offered a resolution recommending the celebration of the 22d of February as national holiday. Adopted.

Mr. Palmer introduced a resolution that neither the Federal Government or the people of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or constitutional right to legislate or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Hindman objected, and proceeded to quote from a speech of Mr. Lincoln. He was called to order.

Mr. Boteler asked a division of the question, which the Speaker decided could not be done as the voting had commenced.

Mr. Hindman, amid great confusion, insisted on a division. He believed the assertion of the resolution untrue.

Voices—"Call the roll."

Mr. Burnett said he believed the assertion to be false and couldn't vote for it.

Cries of "order!"

Several explained their votes. Vote was announced, 108 against 4. No quorum.

Several Republicans asked to have their votes recorded.

Messrs. Lake and Burnett objected. The Speaker overruled the objection.

Mr. McClernand suggested that the roll be again called.

Mr. Palmer said, as different constructions were put on the resolution, he would alter it so that the last part will read, "any slaveholding State in the Union." Thus altered, it passed, 116 against 4.

The vote was then reconsidered.

Mr. Burnett demanded a division of the question.

Mr. Sherman offered a substitute, so as to enable Southern gentlemen consistently, to vote as they could not be expected to vote on the purposes of the North, viz:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people, or government of non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State in the Union. Passed, ayes 161; no nays.

The question was not taken on the other resolution, as it is superseded by the substitute.

Mr. McKee offered a resolution in substance providing for the appointing of a select committee of five to inquire if the consent of the people of the border States can be obtained to the plan of the purchase of the slaves therein by the government, in order to prevent their following the example of the gulf States, to report a bill for that purpose. Laid over for debate.

A resolution was passed calling for information as to obstruction on the collection of revenue in South Carolina by Alabama and Louisiana; also, what measures were taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure or recover those seized, together with other property; also, for the reasons which induced the President to concentrate troops in Washington, and whether he has information showing that there is a conspiracy to seize the Capitol, and prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

The latter portion was an amendment by Burnet.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade presented four petitions numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, for some settlement of the difficulties in the country.

Mr. Bigler presented petitions asking Congress to submit the question of amendments to the Constitution to the people. Also, fifty petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

A resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the extradition of Anderson, was laid on the table.

A petition was received from Nevada asking for a Territorial government. Referred to committee on Territories.

An ther conference committee was appointed on the deficiency bill.

The consideration of the President's message was postponed until Thursday.

The naval appropriation bill came up. Several appropriations for the Pensacola yard navy were stricken out.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment repealing the act preventing the purchase of patented articles.

Mr. Pearce proposed to amend to accept fire-arms. Agreed to.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to build a steam sloop of war.

Mr. Hunter opposed it.

Carried—ayes 20, nays 19.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10.—Rumors are afloat relating to some new scheme for reopening the Tehauntepec route to California. It is said that some millions of capital have already been subscribed in New York, and that Duncan, Sherman & Co. are some way engaged in the matter.

The Tennessee delegation are in receipt of dispatches to-day showing the result of the election in that State yesterday. The Union men have carried everything before them by overwhelming majorities.

Gen. Scott has ordered all the forces of the District to be ready to perform duty on the 13th inst., the day previous to the counting of the electoral vote in the House. No difficulty is anticipated however.

A proposition is likely to be soon offered in the compromise committee, under Republican auspices, proposing accommodation on the basis of a national convention for the consideration of amendments to the constitution, to be called by the States on the recommendation of Congress.

Jeff. Davis telegraphed here to-day, advising against any attack on Ft. Sumter. He supposed Col. Hayne was still here, and supposed his counsel would produce some effect in shaping his correspondence with the President.

MUSCATINE, Feb. 11.—Seven persons were drowned yesterday, in a sleigh, while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer county, Illinois, about 15 miles from this place. The party consisted of an old man named Minty, Mrs. Mary Hayes and 2 children, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson and 2 children, and Mr. Boggs and 2 children. The old man, Minty, saved himself and one of Mrs. Hudson's children by swimming. Mrs. Hudson remained alive in the body of the sleigh an hour and a half, and held her child on the side-board till assistance came. Both were taken out alive, but the mother died before reaching a house.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 11.—It is sufficient to say that this day a new republic has been formed. The confederate States of America have been ushered into existence, to take their place amongst the nations of the earth under a temporary or provisional government, it is true; but soon to be followed by one of a permanent character, which while it surrenders none of our ancient rights and liberties, will secure them more perfectly, we trust for peace, sincerity and domestic tranquillity, that ought to be the object of all governments. What is the future of this new government? The fate of this new Republic depends upon ourselves. Six States only at present constitute it, but six stars yet appear to our constellation and constitution. The permanent government may have a greater number than the original. Thirteen of the original Union, with more than three times their population, wealth and power, with such a beginning the prospect of the future, presents strong hopes to the patriots here for brighter prospects in our career, but what the future shall be depends upon ourselves and those who shall come after us. Our republic and all republics to be permanently and prosperously, must be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people. These are the corner stones upon which the temple of liberty must be constructed to stand firmly and permanently; and resting our trust on these we need not fear.

PEKIN, Feb. 11.—John Ott, the murderer of G. W. Gonderdoff's wife and two children, was sentenced to-day, to be hung on Friday, the 1st day of March.

Preparations for the Inauguration.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1861.

The Peace Congress assembled at Willard's Hall yesterday. To-morrow a company of flying artillery will be quartered at the same hotel. Two companies of heavy and five other companies of flying artillery are now quartered in other parts of the town. So the city is well garrisoned with Federal troops; besides, there are 3,500 volunteers in the city, who have taken the oath of allegiance and will be on drill and parade to-morrow or next day. A company of cavalry will be here in a few days from Carlisle, Pa. Then the District will be sufficiently well guarded to defy an attacking army of 50,000 men. Now the citizens feel safe with their lives and property, thanks to Lieut. Gen. Scott and Mr. Holt, Secretary of War.

In case of any disturbance, either in daytime or at night, a perfect system of signals has been agreed on, and I am told by a distinguished officer of artillery that with his battery, on the signal being given, he can have his men called to arms, horses harnessed, battery of four pieces mounted, go a quarter of a mile, and fire, all inside of three minutes. Washington City was laid out by a French officer in such a manner that the streets never could be successfully barricaded; thus we are safe, and Mr. Lincoln's inauguration is going to be one of the most brilliant events in the history of the nation.

SIGNIFICANT AMENDMENT.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Thursday, Mr. Hollins offered the following amendment to a set of resolutions relating to the Crittenden proposition:

That the Territories be immediately admitted into the Union as two States. That free negroes who are seamen, and arrested in the South, be paid ten dollars a day for their detention. That persons who are tarred and feathered in the South, shall receive one thousand dollars. That persons who have their heads shaved, and are otherwise maltreated, shall receive three thousand dollars. That the families who are hung by lynch law in the South, shall receive twenty thousand dollars. The question was taken and the amendment laughed down.

Daily State Journal.

THE CITY.

Bargains for Printers.

We have for sale the following lot of printing material, nearly new:

1 Super-Royal Washington Hand Press.
1 Medium Washington Hand Press.
1 Ink-Disc Washington Hand Press.
1 Regular Sanborn Press, called the "Taylor Press."
About 250 pounds Long Primer type, Nonpareil Rule.
About 150 pounds Brevier type, Nonpareil Rule.
About 300 pounds Long Primer type.
About 250 pounds Bourgeois type.
About 100 pounds Pica type.
About 50 pounds Great Primer and Double Pica, Great Primer and other display type.
About 150 Cases, in sorts, and 100 Cases, Italics, Scripts, Borders, Rules, Leads, &c., &c.

250 Founts of Job and Card Type,

from all the leading foundries, in every desirable style, which have been in use but a few months. Will exchange for any of the above or purchase at about one-half the original cost, as sold.

SHEARER & BAKER.

ART WITHOUT.—Mr. DAVID BRITTAIN, Episcopal Church will be open to receive sittings for divine service, at 11 o'clock, and every Wednesday evening at the usual hour, and Friday evening at 7 o'clock, during Lent.

GOOD PENS.—I guarantee, with each six gold pens, a box of his Gutta Percha coated Pens. We have them down, open and shut, to a excellent, and would recommend them to all who use the Gold Pen. Call and try, and you will be no neighbor than the worst.

CHARLES E. BLAKE'S MESSENGER.—Cobb's Hall was well filled last night to hear the first entertainment of series. Although some of the performers were deficient of having a full stock of wit, but we thought the singing was beautiful, and judging from the applause, the audience was pleased. The *Mark Swan Burlesque* was a capital thing, and was correct, we are pleased to assist with such interesting entertainment. The Sale of Mr. Blakemore was very fine. Tonight they perform again, introducing the new and popular sport of *Ole Bull*, which is pronounced by the press characters, to be a first rate thing. We have no doubt this evening, as they justly deserve it. Admission at 25 cents, to go early and get a good seat.

DIED, in Fort Jervis, in N. Y., on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. J. C. Ide, in the 65th year of her age.

Lieutenant FOSTER was a native of Rensselaer county, Albany. While he was at a very early age his parents removed to Ashtabula, in this State, where they resided for many years and were among the first settlers in the north part of that vicinity. Young Ben studied an orphan at the age of about 16 years, by the death of his father, and in 1834 was appointed to West Point through the influence of Hon. Joshua Giddings and Col. J. Hamlin. He graduated at that institution in 1838, with the highest honors, and with the general esteem of the faculty and his class-mates, since which time he has been engaged in the regular service of the army, principally on the Northern Frontier. He was on duty several years stationed at Fort Howes, Wisconsin, but was ordered to Oregon in 1852, at different posts in which Territory he has since remained ever since. His regiment was first on infantry, which was subsequently changed to artillery, and he had an war of 1856-7. At the time of his death he was in command at Fort Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, where his mother and sister, who reside in Quebec, Illinois, had once sought a pleasant home. Fort Jervis, N. Y. This week is the young man in the prime of his life and usefulness, and the only one remaining on a Captaincy.

His death was sudden, and of the kind, in which many of the brightest ornaments of the army, and of private life, have been called to their fate, and the totally unexpected news of his sudden departure will fall with overwhelming effect upon his mother and sister who are in a state of their total return the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends in this community.

ROOM AT PAUL'S UNDERCLOTHING EMPORIUM.

EDWIN JAYNES.—By favor of J. C. Sanborn, Esq., I have just received and placed in the Museum, in the Museum of this Society, a sample of that fine cotton manufactured by the company in Salem, Massachusetts. I hope soon to obtain some samples of the cotton manufactured, in the same line, nearer home who desire to do so, to contribute the sample.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec'y.

ENTIRE SUCCESS.—*Gents:* In your estimable paper of the 30th inst., I noticed a notice of the fire of Sunday night. Whoever wrote that article, could only speak from hearsay, for I think that he would have seen other companies at work, had he been present when the article aforesaid. Now, I would like to make the following statement which I hope you will be kind enough to give publication. Yours, Atwater, Eagle and Hose Company, No. 3, was the first in force upon the fire, and immediately the building on the east side of the fire, damaging to the amount, and also considerable to building belonging to Mr. Manning, and had Hose Company No. 2 been on hand they would have before any other engine there any water. I make the above statement, as I am a member of the same, and I am proud to say that the company which I command, is composed of as fine a body of men as any company in the city.

Hoping that you will give the above publication, I remain yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. FREEMAN,
Foreman Eagle Hose Co. No. 3.
J. A. TOMPKINS, Cor. Sec'y.

Death Decree.

POPLAR, IL., February 11, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the result of a single, last Friday morning at 8 o'clock, we were favored by the use of fresh meat, killed by a fierce owned by Mr. James H. Sellhand, and butchered by a stalwart Whetland with fine steel knife. The hogs dressed one hundred and ninety-four pounds, and about forty-five hundred of pork, the remainder was put away in salt and brine, for use in their native to sell brief in her of the early spring.

Who of this hard from the assured received, it was about this place.

This growing village Jesse and McDaniel several dozen lots, which are designed and are preparing to have new houses erected thereon in the spring.

Mr. Sellhand has also erected a fine and commodious dwelling house and store room

CITY TAX SALE.

City Assessor and Collector's Office,
Springfield, February 4th, 1861.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, in pursuance of the warrant for the collection of the taxes, and of an order of the city council of the city of Springfield, passed on the twenty first day of January 1861, will on Monday the eleventh day of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M., at his office in this city, sell at public auction, the smallest portion of each of the lots, parts of lots, real estate, and premises hereinafter described, to be taken from the east side thereof, to the person who will take the same and pay the several sums set opposite to each, being the taxes levied, assessed, and charged thereon by the city council of said city, for the several purposes named, for the municipal year A. D. 1860, together with the costs of advertising the same for sale, to wit:

OLD TOWN PLAT.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Sarah Cannon's estate		3	1	$5 00	$3 40			$8 40
Wm Luce's estate		6	1	12 50	8 50			21 00
John H Hughes	n 67 ft	1	2	5 00	3 40			8 40
same	n 67 ft	2	2	1 50	1 02			2 52
Lanphier & Walker		5	2	15 00	10 20			25 20
same	w 60 ft	6	2	15 00	10 20			25 20
C W Chatterton	s 99½ ft	1	3	7 50	5 10			12 60
J H Matheny	lot 1 of subdivision	5	3	3 50	2 35	$3 50		9 38
same	lot 2 of "	5	3	2 50	1 70	2 50		6 70
same	lot 3 of "	5	3	2 00	1 36	2 00		5 36
same	lot 4 of "	5	3	2 00	1 36	2 00		5 36
Thos B Wickham	e 76½ ft	6	4	15 00	10 20	15 00		40 20
Michael Kirlin	s 80 ft of w hf w hf	5	5	5 20	3 55			8 75
Benj McIntire	s 40 ft	1	6	4 75	3 23			7 98
unknown		7	6	5 00	3 40			8 40
unknown	w 58 ft	8	6	4 00	2 72			6 72
M Carpenter's heirs	e 75 ft	3	7	7 00	4 76			11 76
Chas H Lanphier		1	9	21 00	14 28	21 00		56 28
same	e 12 ft	2	9	1 50	1 02	1 50		4 02
J D Freeman		4	10	16 76	11 40	16 76		44 92
John E Roll	e hf e hf	7	10	20 00	13 60	20 00	16 80	70 40
John Decamp	e hf w hf	7	10	7 50	5 10	7 50	6 30	26 40
Catharine Latham	s 22 ft of n 92 ft	8	10	13 00	8 84	13 00	10 92	45 76
John E Roll	s 64 ft of w hf	8	10	27 50	18 70	27 50	23 10	96 80
G Hartman	n 20 ft	4	11	15 00	10 20	15 00		40 20
John E Roll	s 33 ft of n 50 ft of w hf	5	11	20 00	13 60	20 00	16 80	70 40
Terrence Fagan	s 97 ft of w 11 ft	5	11	9 00	6 12		7 56	22 68
R Coon & Bro	e hf w hf	2	12	2 00	1 36			3 36
Moran & Matheny	s 22 ft of n 66 ft	5	12	6 25	4 25		5 25	15 75
James O'Brien	n 22 ft of s 62 ft	5	12	8 00	5 44		6 72	20 16
Thos Galligan	w hf w hf	6	12	8 00	5 44	8 00	6 72	28 16
J J Allender's estate		7	12	20 00	13 60	20 00	16 80	70 40
D W Whitmer	e hf	1	13	12 50	8 50	12 50	10 50	44 00
Thos Lewis	w hf e hf	2	13	7 00	4 76	7 00	5 88	24 64
John Carmody	e hf w hf	2	13	12 50	8 50	12 50	10 50	44 00
M Carpenter's estate	20 by 80 ft e hf of e 40 ft	6	13	5 00	3 40	5 00	2 00	15 40
same	w hf	7	13	12 50	8 50	12 50	5 00	38 50
R H Beach	n 15½ ft of s 37 ft of e 102 ft	1	14	32 50	22 10		27 30	81 90
John Kavanaugh	w 34 ft of e hf	6	14	18 45	7 79		8 20	32 44
Lanphier & Walker	e 40 ft of w 60 ft	8	14	22 50	15 30		9 00	46 80
Leon Block	n hf w hf e hf	1	15	12 50	8 50	12 50	10 50	44 00
Theodore Woodward		3	16	4 00	2 72			6 72
J W Winters	e 20 ft	6	17	50	34		20	1 04
same	w 60 ft	7	17	2 00	1 36		80	4 16
Sarah Ramee	e hf	7	19	2 00	1 36		1 20	4 56
same	e hf	8	19	5 00	3 40		3 00	11 40
Chas M Foster	n 40 ft of s 80 ft	5	22	27 50	18 70	27 50	16 50	90 20
Sullivan Conant	s 21 ft of n 65 ft of e 70 ft	8	22	8 00	5 44	8 00	4 80	26 24
Baptist Church		1	23			40 00	16 00	56 00
Isaac H Gray	w hf	3	23	10 00	6 80	10 00	4 00	30 80
same		4	23	90 00	61 20	180 00	36 00	367 20
A McLelland's estate		1	24	12 50	8 50	12 50	5 00	38 50
P A Saunders		8	24	8 25	5 61	7 50	4 50	25 86
Henry Carrigan		1	27	7 50	5 10	7 50	6 30	26 40
same		3	27	10 00	6 80	10 00	8 40	35 20
Maxcy & Vail	lots 3 6 7 of subdivision	4	27	7 50	5 10	7 50	6 30	26 40
Gotlieb Burkhardt	lots 5 and 4 of subdivision	4	27	22 23	15 12	20 00	16 80	74 15
Thos Lewis		5	27	40 00	27 20	40 00	16 00	123 20
Joseph Ledlie		7	27	9 18	6 23	6 00	2 40	23 81
D W Whitmer		6	28	12 08	8 21	10 00	4 40	35 69
Henry Carrigan		8	28	5 00	3 40	5 00	4 20	17 60
Albert Stocker	e hf	2	31	5 00	3 40			8 40

E. ROBERTS' ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
John Cradock	w hf	5	1	2 60	1 56		1 20	4 36

E. L. EDWARDS' ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
G S Manning		6	1	4 81	3 29			8 18
same		16	1	15 00	10 20		9 00	34 29

P. P. ENOS' ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Methodist E Church		3	1			15 00	9 00	24 00
same		4	1			40 00	12 00	52 00
Page Eaton	n hf	6	1	4 00	2 72			6 72
John D Keedy		7	1	12 28	8 34			20 62
same		8	1	12 50	8 50			21 00

M. L. KNAPP'S ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
L Devore		8	3	9 15	6 22			15 37

E. ILES' ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Samuel H Lowry		5	2	12 50	8 50			21 00
John Barnap	s 10 ft	6	2	1 50	1 02			2 52
same		7	2	11 50	7 82			19 32
[illegible]								

J. R. GRAY'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

LEWIS & ADAMS' ADDITION.

[illegible]

J. WHITNEY'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

WELLES' & PECKS' ADDITION.

[illegible]

THOS. LEWIS' Subdivision of Lots 14, 15, 16, block 3, Welles & Peck's add'n.

[illegible]

J. ADAMS' ADDITION.

[illegible]

J. R. SAUNDERS' ADDITION.

[illegible]

E. MITCHELL'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

J. MITCHELL'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

JOHN TAYLOR'S NORTH ADDITION.

[illegible]

N. EDWARD'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

M. B. LANE'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

JOHN TAYLOR'S NORTHWEST ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Wm Hamilton's heirs	s 58 ft	9		$4 00	$2 72			$6 72

DARLING & TAYLOR'S ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Chas Keuchler		11	2	1 00	68			1 68
N E Primm's estate	e hf	15	2	1 50	1 02			2 52
John Brennon's estate	w hf	15	2	1 65	1 12			2 07
John Decamp		12	4	1 25	85			2 10
same		13	4	3 50	2 38			5 88
same		14	4	1 25	85			2 10
Henry Wickham		3	7	3 25	2 21			5 46
same	e 19 ft	4	7	25	17			42
Chas H Lanphier		1	8	1 25	85			2 10
same		2	8	1 25	85			2 10
same		3	8	1 00	68			1 68
same		4	8	1 00	68			1 68
same		5	8	25	17			42

J. MASON'S ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
W T Ragland		1	1	5 00	3 40			8 40
James Maxcy, senior, (for 1859 and 1860)	e 10 ft	6	1	2 00	1 23			3 23
same (for 1859 and 1860)	w 30 ft	7	1	6 70	4 32			11 02
Ira A Brown & Son		6	2	1 00	68			1 68
same		7	2	2 50	1 70			4 20
same		8	2	6 50	4 42			10 92
John Harden	s hf bl'k 3	6	3	1 25	85			2 10
John Fitzgerald	s hf bl'k 3	7	3	1 90	1 29			3 19
Unknown	e 23 ft	8	5	20	14			34
same	e 20 ft	2	7	30	20			50
Silvester Emmons		4	7	88	59			1 47
Chas M. Foster		5	7	6 10	4 15			10 25
same		5	7	1 00	65			1 65
John G Paine		2	8	3 50	2 40			5 90
John Connelly, junior		3	8	4 25	2 89			7 14
same		4	8	1 00	68			1 68
James Kiser		9	9	5 00	3 45			8 45
Abraham Brewer		1	9	2 75	1 87			4 62
Michael Barry's heirs	m 40 ft	6	11	1 50	1 02			2 52
same		9	11	95	65			2 60
Maria Allen	w 42½ ft	6	14	75	51			1 26
same	s 42½ ft	7	14	50	34			84
T B Wickham		9	15	5 00	3 40			8 40
Leinhard Fogle		9	17	2 70	1 83			4 55
Mary Ann Meekham		8	19	90	61			1 51

HERNDON & EDWARDS' OUT-LOTS.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Mary Trotter		8		3 00	2 04			5 04

A. KESLER'S ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Valentine Leinhardt		3		1 40	95			2 35
Francis Smith		4		1 45	1 00			2 45

A. ELLIOTT'S SUBDIVISION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Hugh Keegan	s hf	56		1 15	78			1 93
Pierce Barnes	w hf	56		90	61			1 51
Wm Sides		57		2 70	1 84			4 54
John Kavanaugh		58		4 00	2 72			6 72

P. P. ENOS' Subdivision No. 1, of the central pt. W. hf S.E. qr. sec. 28 Town. 16, N. Range, 5 W.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Cummins, Seaman & Co		16		1 50	1 02			2 52

P. P. ENOS' Subdivision No. 2, of the central pt. W. hf S.E. qr. sec. 28, Town. 16, N. Range, 5 W.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Thomas Lewis		4		7 50	5 10			12 60

JOHN TAYLOR'S WEST ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Unknown	w hf	12		25	17			42
same		13		25	17			42
Uriah Maxwell	w hf	15		1 00	68			1 68
Henry Baylor		16		1 70	1 16			2 86

EDWARDS & MATHERS' ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
David Miller		3	4	1 00	68			1 68
same	e hf	4	4	50	34			84
Thos J Knox's estate		1	5	2 00	1 36			3 36
same		2	5	1 00	68			1 68
Sam'l Warner		8	5	1 00	68			1 68
same		9	5	2 50	1 70			4 20
Asher Williamson		6	6	1 50	1 03			2 53
same		7	6	3 65	2 55			6 20
same	e hf	8	6	50	34			84
Thos J Knox's estate		9	9	3 50	2 38			5 88
Caleb Hopkins	n hf	1	10	3 00	2 04			5 04
same	n hf	2	10	50	34			84

LAMME & HICKMAN'S ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Mary A Trent		11	2	75	51			1 26
Patrick Flinn		16	8	1 50	1 02			2 52

ALLEN'S ADDITION.

Owner.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	City Tax.	School Tax.	Plank Tax.	Sewer Tax.	Total Tax.
Michael Hoffman		8	2	4 25	2 90			7 15
Wm Murphy		12	5	5 25	3 57			8 82
James A Hall		15	5	50	34			84
same		16	5	50	34			84
Jas Monahan		21	5	63	42			1 05
same	s hf	22	5	35	24			59
Geo Strickland		1	6	6 65	4 53			11 18
same		2	6	2 50	1 70			4 20
same		3	6	75	51			1 26
same		4	6	75	51			1 26
same		5	6	75	51			1 26
B P Johnston		21	6	5 00	3 40			8 40
same		22	6	1 00	65			1 65
[illegible]								

E. ILES' WEST ADDITION OUT-LOTS.

[illegible]

E. ILES' SECOND ADDITION OUT-LOTS.

[illegible]

E. ILES' Subdivision of Lots 10, 11, 12, in his Second Addition Out-Lots.

[illegible]

E. ILES' Subdivision of Lot 4 in his West Addition of Out-Lots.

[illegible]

P. P. ENOS' SECOND ADDITION.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S FIRST ADDITION.

[illegible]

E. ILES' THIRD ADDITION OUT-LOTS.

[illegible]

MATHER & WELLES' ADDITION.

[illegible]

BARRET'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

BARRET'S ADDITION OF OUT-LOTS.

[illegible]

MARY TROTTER'S Subdivision of Lot 15, in E. Iles' 3d addition out lots.

[illegible]

L. D. ADAMS' Subdivision of Lots 16, 27 and 28, in E. Iles' 3d addition out lots.

[illegible]

E. ILES' 2D ADDITION.

[illegible]

Z. A. ENOS' ADDITION.

[illegible]

THOS. LEWIS' ADDITION.

[illegible]

THOS. LEWIS' 2D ADDITION.

[illegible]

DOYLE'S SUBDIVISION.

[illegible]

BULLOCK'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

H. H. BROWN'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

Description	City Tax.	School Tax.	Total Tax.
Hiram Baker—A tract of land beginning 106¼ ft north of the N E corner of block 8, N Edwards addition, thence north 53¼ feet, thence west 152 feet, thence south 53¼ feet thence east 152 feet, to the place of beginning	7 00	4 76	11 76
Edward Joyce—A tract of land beginning 106¼ feet north of the N W Corner of block 8, N Edwards' addition, thence north 53¼ feet, thence east 152 feet, thence south 53¼ feet, thence west 152 feet to the place of beginning	1 50	1 02	2 52
John E Denny—Beginning at the intersection of the east line of 2d street with the north line of Madison street, thence east 80 feet, thence north 157 feet, thence west 80 feet to the east line of 2d street, thence south with said east line of 2d street, 157 feet to the place of beginning	4 70	3 20	7 90
John Connelly, Jr—A tract of land beginning 9.14 chains east, and 3.60 chains north of the S W corner of the S E qr of section 28, T 16 N, R 5, W; thence north 3.69 chains thence west 1.14 chains, thence south 3.59 chains, thence east 1.14 chains, to the beginning, containing 41-100 acre	2 00	1 36	3 36
John Ritter—A part N W qr section 27, T 16, N, R 5, W; beginning 5,02 chains, south from the N W corner of said qr, thence south 1.01 chain, thence east 9.55 chains, to the west line of 3d street, thence north with said west line of street 1.01 chain, thence west 9.55 chains, to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre	2 75	1 87	4 62
Charles C. Phelps—A tract of land beginning at the intersection of the south line of Jackson street with the west line of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Rail Road, thence south with said west line of Rail Road 240 feet, thence west 80 feet, thence north 240 feet, thence east 80 feet, to the place of beginning	12 78	8 65	21 43
James Rayburn—A tract of land beginning at the intersection of the east line of Spring street with the north line of Charles street, thence east 92 feet, thence north 70 feet, thence west 92 feet, to the east line of Spring street, thence south with said east line of Spring street, 170 feet, to the place of beginning	13 60	9 25	22 85
Wm Hinton's heirs—A part N E qr section 33, T 16 N, R 5, W; beginning at the N W corner of said N E qr thence east 8 chains, thence south 13.51 chains, thence west 7.50 chains, thence north 13.51 chain, to the place of beginning, containing 10.13 acres	12 50	8 50	21 00
P W Tainter—A tract of land being the W hf N E qr N W qr section 33, T 16 N, R 5, W; containing 20 acres	13 00	10 20	23 20
Mary Ledlie—A tract of land being the west part S W qr S E qr N W qr, section 33, T 16 N, R 5, W; containing 7.40 acres	4 50	3 06	7 56

*Ten cents will be charged upon each separate tract or lot, as the costs of advertising the same for sale.
S. B. MOODY, City Assessor and Collector.

We, the undersigned, publishers of the "*Illinois State Journal*," a public newspaper, published in the City of Springfield, Sangamon county, hereby certify that the above and foregoing list has been published in all the papers issued on this day, and that the requirements of the revenue law have been complied with on our part.
Springfield, February 8, 1861.
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H. O. REEVES. WILLIAM CLARK.
REEVES & CLARK,
AUCTION AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
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ALFRED A. NORTH,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORTH-WEST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.
(*Second Door North of Melvin's Drug Store,*)
Springfield.................Illinois.
Will attend to sales of Real Estate, Merchandise, Household Furniture, stock, &c., &c., in the city or country.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.
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BAGS AND SACKS
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WOODEN WARE,
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Guns, Pistols, Hunting Apparatus, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Gold Guard and Vest Chains;	Plain and set Pins;
Ladies' Hunting, Diamond and Emerald Watches;	Large variety of Bracelets;
Ladies' Chatelain and Guard Chains;	Plain and set Pins, Ear Rings, Rings, Necklaces;
Diamonds, in sets;	Rings and Seal do;
Diamond Rings, Pins and Ear Rings;	Watch Keys, Seals & Chains;
Pearls, in full and half sets;	Gold Shields, Thimbles and Crosses;
Cameo, in full sets;	Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Stone do	Large and small Lockets;
Florentine Mosaics, in full sets;	Gold Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons;
Sets Mosaic do;	Silver Boquet Holders;
French, Emerald and Fancy Painting do;	Porte-Monies;
Corals and Fancy Sets, with Pearls;	Card Cases;
	Plain do;
	Full sets silver Goblets, Cups and Tumblers.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of
MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOWS' EMBLEMS
of which I have a variety constantly on hand
Clocks and Watches Repaired,
at short notice and in the best manner, by experienced and careful workmen.
My friends and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and make an examination of my splendid assortment of goods, all of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates for cash. [ap16daw] I. B. CURRAN.

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TRAVELING IN CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO,
Wishes to say to his former friends and patrons that he has associated himself with
A. DUBOCE,
OF THE
CAPITOL GALLERY,
Where, with strict attention to business, he hopes to meet not only his friends, but an appreciative public.
☞ Views of California and Mexico seen at the Capitol Gallery, West Side of the Square.
mch15-daw DUBOCE & WRIGHT.

Come short and tall, both great and small,
Come every class and nation
Of every creed, whate'er the need
Both low and lofty station,
Doctors, Lawyers and wood-sawyers,
Farmers, Bankers, Clerks,
Tradesmen all! we on you call,
To judge us "by our works."
Our *Nitrotees* are going fast,
They meet with approbation,
For the aged and true, we take a view
Of nearly all creation.
And often this, comes not amiss,
The varied types and sizes,
That ever grace our large show-case,
Beside our many prizes!
The people flock, to see our stock,
So many frames and cases,
And wonder much, if there are such
A lot of countless faces,
To fill them all, before the fall,
And lockets there are plenty,
And breastpins too, so bright and new,
That please the youth of twenty.
Not *least* but last, the gifts fly fast,
A present with each case.
Now ye who, read, that feel your need,
Haste here! we'll take your face!
With all our might, we'll take you right,
We *cannot* take you *wrong*,
For *Wright* himself is *boasting* here,
And says to *come along!!*
CAPITOL GALLERY,
West Side of the Square.
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RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
A DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT
On Mason street, first block east of G. W. R. R., being the south ½ of lots No. 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 15, in Wells and Peck's addition to Springfield—recently occupied by J. W. Sickel. Apply to
Sept. 14, 1860.—dtf. S. B. FISHER.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—RARE TERMS.—An excellent two story dwelling with ten commodious rooms, cellar, stable and all necessary out-buildings, situated on lots No. 11 and 12, in the second block east of Great Western Railroad, on north side of Monroe street. Terms, one-fifth cash, the balance on one, two, three and four years, with interest at six per cent. Apply on the premises, to
oc6ldtf THOMAS GRANSHAW.

CITY LOTS.—A FEW DESIRABLE LOTS in the north part of the city are offered for sale on easy terms to those who will build. Inquire of Pascal P. Enos, at the office of the Sangamo Insurance Company, or of
mar29 Z. A. ENOS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE in the Southeast quarter of the city, with two lots of land, high and dry. Inquire of
mch22-3tf GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON.

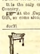
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. THE residence of Benjamin McIntire, Esq., situated within four blocks of the Public Square, on Jefferson street, being almost new and in good order, containing nine rooms, with gas fixtures all complete, and good water, &c., is offered low and on easy terms, by J. H. BARRET,
apr5 Land Agent.

ONE HUNDRED RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale, one hundred fine residence lots, comprising parts of blocks 9, 10, 13, 14, and 20, in that fine subdivision known as Mather & Welles' Addition to Springfield. A long credit given.
Apply at the Western Land Office, over the banking house of N. H. Ridgely & Co.
may31 T. S. MATHER.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FIFTY FINE BUILDING lots, situated near the residence of John Priest, Esq., in Mather & Welles' Addition.
Terms—One-third in one year from date of sale, the balance in equal annual payments. No payment required when sales are made.
Apply at the Western Land Office, over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side of the Public Square.
mar17 T. S. MATHER.

A FARM FOR SALE, TWO MILES AND A half from the city, containing one hundred and forty acres, one hundred in cultivation, good orchard, dwelling house, &c. Terms, thirty-five dollars per acre, part down and balance on time. Also, twelve tons of hay for sale, on the farm. For further information please call at the American House, Springfield, Illinois, where the owner may be found. may16-dtf] J. M. MORSE.

THE HOLLIDAYS ARE COMING!—
THE CAPITOL GALLERY
Continues to be as much a favorite place of resort as ever.—More than six years have elapsed since it began its career in Springfield, and the pictures that have been taken there during that time have gladdened the hearts of thousands, and if you want to make
PLEASING CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
Now is the time to
HAVE YOUR PICTURES TAKEN!
There is no better way of testifying your regard for your friends than by presenting them with your picture.
Our patrons that have called once, are always willing to call again. Not only do they get a Fine Picture, but they get
A BEAUTIFUL GIFT!
which is worth double the amount paid for their pictures.
It is the only establishment of the kind in this Western Country.
☞ At the Capitol Gallery you will all find a beautiful Gift, so come along, the sooner the better.
DUBOCE & WRIGHT,
dec21 West side the Square.



HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
Tin Plate Warehouse,
No. 45, Wabash Avenue - - - Chicago.
☞ Weigh out of level. No Check Rods. All friction balls. [f4ly-c.n.s.

A CARD.—DR. J. DRAKE HARPER RESPECTFULLY renews the tender of his professional services to the public in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Calls in the city or county promptly attended. Office three doors north of Condell's corner, up stairs. mch9

FANCY BASKETS.—A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT Ladies' Work, Arm and Traveling Baskets, at our usual low prices.
dec 21-dlw H. C. MYERS & CO.

300 LAMB'S SUGAR-CURED CANvassed Hams, for sale at the City Grocery Store
aug28 S. B. FISHER.

HAVANA CIGARS,
Havana Cigars,
Havana Cigars,
Concha Opera,
La Reverie,
La Sultana,
Young America,
Imperial Regalia,
And other brands to numerous too mention. Also a fine lot of Virginia and Missouri Chewing and Smoking Tobacco at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, by
LEWIS & PYATT.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
oct6d1m L. & P.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
For Sale
JOHNSON & BRADFORD'S.

SPRINGFIED FEMALE SEMINARY. The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the 4th of February next. The course of study in all the departments is full and thorough.
Rev. S. C. SUESSEROTT, Principal.

FRUIT! FRUIT!—DR. PELTON has for sale at Salter's Grocery Store, south-east corner of the public Square, a lot of fine Peaches, in cans, grown on his farm, in Union county, Ill., and carefully put up by himself. Will be happy to supply his friends and the public at reasonable rates.
Will also practice
DENTISTRY
during the winter. Office over E. F. Ruth's, South side o the Square. dec27-1m

ST. LOUIS.

THE GREAT FAMILY REMEDY.
MERRELL'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!
GOOD FOR THE STOMACH — FOR THE LIVER — FOR THE KIDNEYS, AND FOR THE BLOOD.

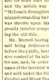
It gives strength and power to the Digestive Organs and tone to the Nervous System—It invigorates and purifies the blood.
When the Blood is strong and pure, HEALTH is secured.
This Cordial is the greatest safeguard against epidemic diseases. Agreeable to the taste, and *ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.*
Sold by all dealers.
V. S. JOURDAN, Sole Prop'r.
Manufacturing Druggists,
93 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

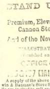
Mr. Jacob S. Merrell, the originator of the genuine Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, has authorized the publication of the following certificate:
St. Louis, July 27, 1859.
To all whom it may Concern:
I hereby certify that the preparation sold by Mr. V. S. Jourdan, and known as Merrell's Strengthening Cordial and Purifier of the Blood, is manufactured for him by me in my Laboratory, from the *original formula.*
Jas. H. McLean has never received from me the receipt for a full statement of the ingredients used in his Cordial, as originated and manufactured for him by myself, and the preparation which he now vends, I cannot recommend as being the original and genuine article.
I hereby authorize Mr. V. S. Jordan to use my name in designating the Cordial upon his Label.
JACOB S. MERRELL.

THE GREAT FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.
JOURDAN'S GUARANTIED
FEVER AND AGUE CURE.
This Medicine Cures Without Fail.
It is adapted to all varieties of Fevers. It contains no Quinine or Arsenic—consequently, inflammation of the stomach or insanity do not follow its use. It is perfectly safe and reliable.
This great remedy is to be incorporated in all of the authorized medical form books; consequently the whole medical faculty will use it—but it will always be obtained in its cheapest and best form, as put up and sold by its inventor.
V. S. JOURDAN,
Manufacturing Druggist,
93 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by his authorized agents throughout the country.

A WORD TO INVALIDS.
The amount of injury inflicted annually upon our population, by the use of impure and improperly mixed drugs, is beyond all powers of calculation. Knavish pretenders to medical knowledge, who are controlled by insane desires for wealth, resort to the most pompous of self-praises in palming off their deleterious *slops* upon the sick and suffering.
The utmost caution should be exercised in selecting a remedy for any ailment, whether a slight local affection, or one of a general nature, where life or death is the issue.
Within a quarter of a century, patent medicines have increased to an enormous extent; and at the present day there are in the market prairies of powders, piles of pills, floods of fluids, lakes of liniments, and oceans of ointments—each and every one designed and proclaimed as a "certain specific" in some specified class of diseases. The *few* possessing real merit are extensively used by members of the medical profession, in private practice; and highest in the estimation of the faculty, is the Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier—we allude, of course, to the *original* and *genuine* article, manufactured by Jacob S. Merrell for the proprietor, V. S. Jourdan. Mr. Merrell, who is justly celebrated as a pharmaceutist, invented this remedy several years ago, with the special design that it should be a Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; and for some time he manufactured it for Jas. H. McLean, and the article was advertised and sold under the title of "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier," but a misunderstanding having arisen between the parties, McLean was thrown upon his own resources; and the result was a greatly inferior compound was thrown into market, still bearing the old title.
Mr. Merrell having retained the *formula* in his own right, and being desirous of keeping the *pure* and *genuine* article before the public, invested Mr. V. S. Jourdan with the exclusive control of its sales, contenting himself with preparing it for use; and, in order that mistakes might be avoided, the name of the inventor was given to it, and it is now advertised and sold under the following title: "Merrell's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." Purchasers should be extremely careful in noticing the distinction. oct24

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER,
THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD,
AND THE
MOST DELICIOUS
AND
Delightful Cordial
EVER TAKEN.





It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, procured by the distillation of Roots, Herbs and Bark. Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most INFALLIBLE remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering and debilitated INVALID to HEALTH and STRENGTH.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (Chills and Fever.)

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES
Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL will cure you?
No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS,
Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgences, will find in this Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

TO THE LADIES.
McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
Is a sovereign and speedy cure for
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WHITES,
Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting and all diseases incident to Females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.
Suffer no longer. Take it according to directions. It will stimulate, strengthen and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheek again.
Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.
If your children are sickly, puny or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.
CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter, or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.
One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting, is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles.
Price only $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
J. H. McLEAN,
Sole proprietor of this Cordial.
Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

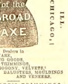
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment
Is truly a celebrated remedy, and has done more to alleviate human suffering than any remedy ever discovered.
One or two applications will relieve the most severe pain bruise or sprain.
Two bottles will cleanse, purify and heal the foulest ulcer or sore, and it will heal the most severe burn or scald, without a scar.
Every family should have a supply constantly on hand, for use in time of need.
Read the following extract of a letter, which is incontestible proof of its wonderful efficacy:

A BLIND MAN RESTORED TO SIGHT.
J. H. McLean—Dear Sir: * * * I have been suffering for four years from rheumatic sore eyes, being at times altogether blind. I procured the advice of several physicians, but none of them could do me any good. By the advice of a friend I applied your "Volcanic Oil Liniment," according to the directions around the bottle, and it has cured me permanently. I have used it since for bruises, sores, pains, etc., and it has always given immediate relief. I live on the main road near Farmington. Yours, respectfully,
John H. Allard.
Jefferson county, Mo.
For horses it is far superior to any other remedy for curing lameness, bruises, cuts, old sores, swellings, etc., etc.
We say, then, to all who may be suffering from external diseases, call at once and get a supply. Thousands of bottles are sold (and used) daily, and we have never heard of a case where it has failed in giving relief when properly applied.
☞ For sale by the proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. mar24dly

HARDWARE.

W. B. MILLER, AGT.,
Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, NAILS,
Glass, Carriage Trimmings, and Farmers' and Mechanic Tools,
(FOSTER'S BLOCK,) SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Springfield,..Illinois,
Is now receiving and opening a new stock, and will keep on hand a good assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, etc, and solicits the patronage of old customers and the public generally. Exertion will be made to satisfy all customers with both the quality and price of goods. And doing business
ONLY FOR CASH,
It is favorable to that end.
Special attention of the farmers is called to
GOULD'S PATENT HUSKING THIMBLE,
Costing only 25 cents per pair, and effectually shielding the hand in husking corn.
☞ Foster's New Block, South of Bunn's Corner.
Nov. 26, 1860.—dly.

LARRABEE & NORTH



LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Dealers in
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
MAHOGONY, VELVETS,
BALUSTERS, MOULDINGS
AND VENEERS.
UNDERTAKER'S TRIMMINGS,
Upholsterer's Stock, Tools and Machines, Circular Saws, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Cutlery—Table and Pocket.
GUN'S AND PISTOLS,
SPORTING APPARATUS,
Newhouse's 8 cel traps, all sizes,
SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS,
TRANSITS, LEVELS, COMPASSES, CHAINS, TRAPS, SCALES, &c., BAROMETERS, HYDROMETERS, &c.
MILITARY GOODS,
CRICKET IMPLEMENTS, BOXING GLOVES, FENCING FOILS, BROAD SWORDS, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Aug. 16, 1860. d6m.

EXCELSIOR STOVE WORKS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

GILES F. FILLEY
MANUFACTURER OF THE
CELEBRATED HOT AIR FLUE
COOKING STOVES,
CHARTER OAK,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
AND
VALLEY FORGE,
WHICH, FOR
ECONOMY OF FUEL, DURABILITY & WEIGHT,
AND
Perfection of Operation,
STAND UNEQUALLED!
ALSO,
Premium, Elevated Oven, Parlor, Box & Cannon Stoves, of all varieties,
And of the Newest and Best Patterns.
ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS AND PRICE [illegible] on application.
OFFICE & SALES ROOM,
[illegible] MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.
A supply of the above Stoves will always be found at Dorwin & Bauman's Stove Store, Springfield, Ill., where the public are invited to call and see them. We also keep on hand a supply of
TIN WARE OF ALL KINDS,
for sale cheap for cash. We are agents for the sale of Pratt' Improved Self-sealing Fruit Cans—the best in use.
☞ Job work done at short notice.
DORWIN & BAUMAN,
Jly27daw6m Old Post Office Building, North Fifth St.

AGENCIES.

STUART, EDWARDS, MATHER & CO.,
BROKERS
AND
LAND AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Will negotiate Loans, sell Lands,
PAY TAXES IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Lease Houses and Lands, Collect Rents, etc.
Office over J. Bunn's Bank, Springfield, Illinois.
Jno. T. Stuart, Benj. S. Edwards, T. S. Mather, Chas. C. Brown, Geo. Carpenter.
sep5-dly

BARRET & KEILY.
JNO. H. BARRET. RICHARD C. KEILY
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
INSURANCE, GENERAL AGENTS,
and
Real Estate Brokers,
Springfield, Illinois.
First class Insurance against the perils by fire, can be effected on application to the undersigned, in companies that rank "A No. 1," as regards solvency and *fair dealing.*
Insurance Capital Represented, $3,000,000 00.
Will attend to the sale and purchase of Real Estate, payment of taxes for non-residents, and all other matters connected with a general agency business. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.
☞ Office in the Court House; North-East corner of Public Square. BARRET & KEILY,
Jan6dly Insurance Agents and Real Estate Brokers.

WINES.

WHAT A BLESSING, TO FEEL VIGOROUS at this season of the year. The way to do it is to call and get some of the Pure Wines just received at the old stand of Corneau & Diller, consisting of
PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
CATAWBA WINE—in any quantity,
ELDERBERRY WINE,
PORT WINE AND
GRAPE WINE,
All warranted free of adulteration. Give them a trial.
R. W. DILLER,
sep21 Surviving Partner.

BILLIARDS.

BRUNSWICK'S BILLIARD HALL,
ON WASHINGTON STREET,
NEXT TO THE CHENERY HOUSE,
With six of the finest Rosewood, Marble and Slate top Billiard Tables, and where you will find the best imported Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.
GEO. W. HALL,
dec10-d6m Proprietor.

1860. 1861.
NEW BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER EMPORIUM.—J. Johnson has just received and is receiving direct from Boston and other eastern cities, a large and choice assortment of Boots, Shoes and Leather. A large and well selected variety of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter wear, consisting in part of Ladies', Gentlemens', Boys', Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped shoes for children constantly on hand. A full and choice selection of French Calf and Sole Leather and other kinds, which will be sold very cheap.
Uniformity of Prices!—Small Profits!—Polite Attention to all, and a strict adherence to the Cash System, will make it to the advantage of all to purchase their Boots and Shoes at J. Johnson's One Price Cash Store, one door east of the United States Express Office.
J. JOHNSON.

MRS. ALSOP—MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT at McElroy's old stand South 5th Street, corner of the alley. Bonnets Hoods, Head-dresses, on hand of the latest styles, for sale at low prices.
Also, an assortment of woolen under sleeves, merino hose, [illegible]

FEMALE SEMINARY,—
CORNER OF MONROE STREET AND SPRING STREET,
(North west of S. M. Tinsley, Esq.'s residence,)
SPRINGFIELD, - - - ILLINOIS.
Mrs. S. D. Thompson would state that her Spring Term commences
Monday, 4th February, 1861.
☞ A few more pupils can be accommodated.
MRS. S. D. THOMPSON,
jan26dlw Principal.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., AT COST
SELLING OUT AT THE BEE HIVE.
We are now selling off our large and choice stock of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C., &C.,
AT COST FOR CASH!
And shall continue to do so for sixty days.
BROWN & TOWNSEND.
Jan. 16, 1861.